

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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PLO'S AL-WAZIR LEAVES DAMASCUS FOR TEHRAN TO MEDIATE

JN081526 Doha QNA in Arabic 1510 GMT 8 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 8 November--Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, Fatah Central Committee member, left Damascus for Tehran today at the head of a PLO delegation on an official mission connected with the current events in Tehran.

The QNA correspondent in Damascus has learned that Abu Jihad and the delegation accompanying him will mediate with Iranian officials for the release of the hostages being held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

JN081434 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 8 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 8 November--Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, presided over an expanded meeting of the Executive Committee here today.

Reporting this, Wafa says that during the meeting the committee discussed the current situation and the outcome of 'Arafat's visits to Algeria and Portugal as well as the outcome of the visits made by several Executive Committee members to some Arab countries. The committee also reviewed the preparations made with regard to the forthcoming Arab summit conference scheduled to be held in Tunis on 20 November.

Meets With Fatah Cadres

JN081650 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 8 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Brother commander in chief Abu 'Ammar met with Fatah cadres today. During the meetings the brother commander in chief reviewed the current situation in the region, the results of his visit to Algeria and his participation in the international conference held in solidarity with the Arab people and their central issue, Palestine, which was held in Lisbon from 2 to 6 November.

ARAB LEAGUE DENIES INVITING AS-SADAT TO 20 NOV ARAB SUMMIT

LD081452 Tunis TAP in English 1418 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, Nov 8, (TAP)--Sources close to the Arab League General Secretariat denied categorically on Wednesday a statement imputed to the league's secretary general concerning the possibility of President as-Sadat's participation in the Arab Summit which is to begin Nov 20 in Tunis. The same sources stated that the secretary general had never made any statement regarding this matter, and when asked about it they called the information ludicrous.

The explanations came after a statement by Mr Isam al-Kadhi, secretary general of the Palestinian organization As-Sa'qah, which was published Tuesday in Damascus. In this statement, Mr al-Kadhi referred to remarks imputed to Mr Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the pan-Arab organization, according to which the Egyptian head of state might participate in the proceedings of the next Arab summit.

KUWAIT

AL-WATAN DENIES U.S. REQUESTED MEDIATION WITH IRAN

LD090730 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0712 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Kuwait's AL-WATAN today quoted a responsible Kuwaiti source denying that the United States had asked Kuwait to mediate to put an end to the occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran. The source emphasized that Kuwait has not received any contact from the United States on any level.

Yesterday the American ambassador here, Francois Dickman, conferred with the Kuwaiti foreign undersecretary, Rashid ar-Rashid, but nothing was known as to what they discussed at this meeting. The paper said that the source refused to comment on the incident of the detention of about 60 Americans as hostages at the American Embassy in Tehran and said that this concerned only the two states involved.

AL-QABAS: IRAQ TO BUY LIQUID GAS FROM KUWAIT

LD080952 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0735 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Kuwait's AL-QABAS said today that Iraq intends to buy quantities of Kuwait's liquid gas to meet the shortage which it is experiencing as a result of the stoppage or semistoppage of its refinery. It added in an unattributed dispatch that an Iraqi oil delegation is to visit Kuwait in the next few days to discuss this matter. The paper did not say what caused the stoppage of the Iraqi liquid gas refinery.

QATAR

MAURITANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 8 NOV

JN080703 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0630 GMT 8 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 8 November--Mauritanian Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Ahmedou Ould 'Abdallah arrived here this morning on a 2-day visit to Qatar. Upon his arrival, the Mauritanian foreign affairs and cooperation minister said that he is carrying a message for the Qatari amir, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, from Mauritanian President Lt Col Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Ahmed Louly. The message deals with bilateral relations, the situation in Mauritania, developments in the Arab area and with the exchange of viewpoints prior to the convocation of the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Tunis. The Mauritanian minister was received by Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani.

MINISTER OF STATE STRESSES NEUTRALITY, COOPERATION IN GULF

JN081345 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1240 GMT 8 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 8 November--Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani has stressed that the Gulf will have no security unless it remains free from international conflicts and regional pacts. He said that he believes the Gulf may be kept neutral by strengthening understanding and effective cooperation among its states. He denied any conflict in Gulf rights and interests. He said: We have joint interests and one cause.

In a statement published today in the Omani magazine AL-AQIDAH, the minister added: We have always supported just peace. The PLO will remain the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, until they triumph in establishing their independent Palestinian state on their national soil. He stressed that the Palestinian people have achieved great victories due to the increasing international understanding of their just and legitimate demands.

The Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs called on the Lebanese people to adhere to the Bayt ad-Din resolutions. He said that Lebanon's security, safety and territorial unity are indisputable for the Arabs. He said the Arab nation has been able to stop the bloodshed in the Lebanese war as a step toward solving the Lebanese crisis. He stressed that the Arabs will succeed in reaching a formula that will put an end to the southern Lebanese tragedy, as they succeeded in strengthening solidarity and joining ranks at the Baghdad summit conference.

In regard to his country's foreign policy, he said it is based on the establishment of firm relations and mutual respect in all fields. He added that his country supports all Arab efforts that strengthen Arab solidarity and potential and that help maintain security in the Gulf, through utilizing all capabilities to develop the region's people and to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, isolated from international conflicts.

YAR

PRC DELEGATION LEAVES AT END OF 5-DAY VISIT

JN082106 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Nov 79 JN

[Text] PRC Vice Foreign Minister He Ying and the delegation accompanying him left San'a' at 1400 today at the end of a 5-day visit to the YAR. During the visit, the PRC official met with the brother president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces and the brother prime minister. He also held talks with brother Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs and foreign minister, and Foreign Ministry officials on bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them.

In a statement before his departure, He Ying spoke of the results of his visit to the YAR. He expressed happiness at visiting the YAR and said that his meetings with brother President 'Ali 'Abadallah Salih and Premier 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani were fruitful and successful. He added that he had conveyed to the YAR leaders and people the greetings of the PRC leaders and people. He said that he will also convey the greetings of the YAR leaders and people to the PRC leaders and people.

He expressed complete satisfaction with the results of his talks with Dr Hasan Makki and with Foreign Ministry officials. The PRC vice foreign minister described these talks as fruitful and positive. He said: We have a mutual desire to strengthen and develop the solid relations existing between the two friendly peoples in the two countries, relations which are constantly developing.

He Ying praised the YAR's achievements in all fields. He said: The Yemeni people are a studious people. I have sensed that the political leadership is working sincerely to achieve prosperity for the Yemeni people. He added: A strong, independent and sovereign YAR constitutes an important factor of stability and peace in the Middle East and the Red Sea.

The PRC vice foreign minister stressed his country's support for the YAR's efforts to achieve Yemeni unity. He also expressed support for the Arab cause and the just struggle the Palestinian people are waging to regain their usurped homeland and to establish their independent state over their soil. He said: No just and comprehensive peace will be achieved in the Middle East unless these conditions are fulfilled.

The friendly PRC delegation was seen off at the airport by Ibrahim al-Kindi, Foreign Ministry under secretary; 'Abduh 'Uthman, YAR ambassador in Baghdad; Sharaf as-Sa'idi, Foreign Ministry protocol director; Foreign Ministry officials; the PRC ambassador in San'a'; the PRC Embassy staff; and the DPRK charge d'Affaires in San'a'.

BRIEFS

KUWAITI LOAN TO MAURITANIA--Kuwait--The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development announced today that it has agreed to grant Mauritania a loan of 10 million Kuwaiti dinars, or \$36 million. A spokesman for the fund told KUNA that the loan will be used to finance a project to exploit iron ore mines in Mauritania. He added that the loan agreement, about which he gave no other details, will be signed tomorrow at the fund's headquarters. This is the second loan given by the fund within 10 days, following a loan of 3.3 million dinars, or \$12 million, given to Tunis at the end of last October. [Text] [Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0716 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD]

MINISTER OF TRANSPORT, ATHERTON DISCUSS COOPERATION

NC082015 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Minister of Transport, Communications and Maritime Transport Eng 'Ali Fahmi ad-Daghistani met today with U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton. The two officials discussed aspects of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of land and maritime transport and telephone and radio communications.

After the meeting, the minister of transport stated that Egyptian-U.S. cooperation in the field of telephone services includes changing seven exchanges, including four in Cairo and three in Alexandria. This change will be effected through an American grant of \$160 million.

The minister said that as far as railroads are concerned, the U.S. Government is financing the establishment of offices and central control centers in the governorates through a \$15-million loan, adding that work on this project will end sometime in 1982.

The minister added that next year the United States will send freezer trucks for transporting commodities at a cost of 65 million pounds. Furthermore, the United States will send 112 tractors beginning in 1981 to replace old tractors. This will be done through a \$30-million loan.

Engineer ad-Daghistani noted that the United States will contribute \$30 million to the Suez Harbor development project, the total cost of which amounts to 75 million pounds. This project includes the construction of new docks and the purchase of loading and unloading equipment.

FOREIGN MINISTRY UNDER SECRETARY MEETS USSR AMBASSADOR

NC071247 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 November--Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of the foreign ministry, today received the Soviet ambassador in Cairo, Vladimir Polyakov.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SOMALI PRESIDENT

NC081050 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1020 GMT 8 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 November--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has received a message from Somali President Mohamed Said Barre. The message was delivered to presidential office chief Hasan Kamil by Somali Ambassador in Cairo Mohamed Farah this morning.

PRESIDENT HUSAYN ADDRESSES CABINET MEETING 8 NOV

JN081324 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Nov 79 JN

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has stressed the importance of spreading the values of justice and defending rights, so that man can appreciate the value of the great experiment that renders him a person capable of giving and influencing at even the highest levels. The president was speaking during this morning's ordinary cabinet meeting in the conference hall of the National Assembly building.

Speaking about international affairs, the president said: We deal with all countries, in order to strengthen our will and serve our national cause, and proceed from the practical viewpoint that while we understand the objective facts we do not sacrifice principles. The president asserted that in contrast to its size, Iraq plays a major role on the international level.

During this 4-hour meeting, the cabinet discussed the items on its agenda and adopted the necessary decisions. The meeting was attended by First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan several RCC members, the ministers, the presidents of the legislative and executive councils in the autonomous area and experts from the various government departments.

PRESIDENT HUSAYN CONGRATULATES BREZHNEV ON OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

JN071238 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 7 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 November--President Saddam Husayn has reiterated that the Iraqi-Soviet friendship treaty will remain a mainstay in the existing cooperation between the two friendly countries. In a congratulatory cable to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on the 62d anniversary of the October Revolution, President Saddam Husayn said that the friendship treaty is a sign of the relations of friendship between the two countries. He said: We will endeavor to develop these relations in order to achieve the mutual interests of the two friendly peoples.

NETHERLANDS AGRICULTURE MINISTER DEPARTS 9 NOV

JN090834 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 9 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 November--Netherlands Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Alphons van der Stee left Baghdad today following a 4-day visit to Iraq. In a statement to INA, Van der Stee said that he and the Iraqi officials discussed economic cooperation in agriculture, irrigation, transport and construction and considered ways of bolstering this cooperation in the interests of the two states' peoples.

YUGOSLAV TRADE UNIONS DELEGATION ARRIVES 8 NOV

JN081945 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 8 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 8 November--A delegation representing the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY] arrived here tonight on a 5-day visit to Iraq. The visit is aimed at developing the relations between the Iraqi General Federation of Trade Unions and the CTUY. The delegation is led by CTUY President Mika Spiljak.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS THREATENS TO RESIGN IF SUMMIT FAILS

NC081102 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 5 Nov 79 p 2 NC

[Excerpts] Prime Minister al-Huss has threatened to resign if the Arab summit fails to achieve a truce in the south and if the Lebanese leaderships fail to agree to an alternative to this goal. The prime minister disclosed this in a private conversation.

Prime Minister al-Huss said he is unwilling to remain in power as a false witness if the summit fails to realize the hopes that have been pinned on it and if fighting is resumed in Lebanon. If the fighting should resume, it would blot out the vestiges of life that remain in Lebanon and return suffering to the south--suffering stemming from the resumption of the Israeli acts of aggression. Citizens of the south would then suffer more tragedies, evacuations and evictions, and the authorities would be unable to face such a situation except by offering tranquilizers and meager aid that would not satisfy the peoples' hunger, clothe their naked bodies or provide them shelter.

In an earlier statement, the prime minister had said that his last hope is the Arab summit, where he hopes to attain a unified and clear Arab stand that will lead to implementation of the UN resolutions and promote understanding between Lebanon and the PLO. Such an understanding would rectify the situation in certain sectors in the south controlled by the resistance and would regulate relations between the state and the PLO in a manner that would restore sovereignty and legality to the south and lead, in turn, to peace and stability.

Informed sources say Prime Minister al-Huss is unlikely to submit his resignation if the Arab summit fails to elicit results. However, Al-Huss might resign if the government tries to adopt alternative measures to extricate Lebanon from its crisis--particularly if these measures do not elicit the support of the Lebanese leaderships that have an influence on the people.

If it transpires that one of the proposed measures is internationalization--as rumored--then the prime minister will object to such a measure not only because the other leaderships are opposing it as well, but because internationalization has been tried in the south and did not succeed. Therefore, it is not likely to succeed in the rest of Lebanon. Furthermore, how can one resort to internationalization if the various Lebanese leaderships do not unanimously accept it?

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CALL FOR PRACTICAL SUMMIT DECISIONS

NC081620 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Nov 79 NC

[Text] The parliamentary National Defense, Security and Foreign Affairs Committees held a joint meeting today under the chairmanship of Chamber of Deputies speaker Kamil al-As'ad. Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus attended the meeting. The Arab summit conference and the Lebanese working paper were discussed.

After the meeting, speaker Al-As'ad said: At the end of the discussion, which dealt with the Lebanese and Arab situation before the Arab summit conference, the crisis in southern Lebanon and the desired Arab decisions to deal with this crisis, it is possible to sum up the committees' directives in the following main points:

1. The Lebanese Government must seek to insure that the issue of the south has priority on the agenda of the Arab summit conference and should persist in this attempt. It is feared that the positions taken in any general discussion of any other issue would have an effect on the unified position on the issue of southern Lebanon. Therefore, it is necessary to detach this crisis from the Middle East crisis.

2. The Chamber of Deputies, within the framework of the joint committees, is of the opinion that the only way to detach this crisis in southern Lebanon from the general crisis and to make it possible for the UN resolutions to be implemented is for the conference to adopt resolutions and positions which can remove all obstacles facing such implementation, including stopping Palestinian armed action in the south and deploying the legal forces there, as well as Israel's withdrawal from the areas it has occupied directly or indirectly.

3. The committees call on the government not to take any decision or position which does not insure a solution to the crisis in the south.

4. The committees request that these resolutions be accompanied by a detailed program of objective means of implementation, not just an announcement of general principles.

AL-HUSS MEETS WITH PALESTINIAN DELEGATION

NC081945 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss this evening met at his residence in Ad-Dawahh with a Palestinian command delegation consisting of Khalil al-Wazir--alias Abu Jihad-- 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Dr Ahmad Siddi ad-Dajani, and Habib Qahwaji. This meeting took place within the framework of the contacts which the prime minister is holding on the preparations for the impending Arab summit conference and on insuring conditions for its success.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES RECOGNIZING SA'D HADDAD

NC081240 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Nov 79 NC

[8 November Lebanese Foreign Ministry statement]

[Excerpt] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was quoted by a magazine on 5 November as saying: I specifically say that we were surprised to learn that the Foreign Ministry handed Dr Waldheim a memorandum at the start of the deployment of General Erskine and his forces saying that Sa'd Haddad is an indivisible part of the Lebanese Army. This is a strategic and diplomatic mistake which confused the UN forces and prevented them from advancing toward the border strip, considering that Sa'd Haddad is part of the Lebanese Army and the border strip is under army control.

In a desire to put an end to any ambiguity in this regard, the Foreign Ministry announces that it has not, on any day since Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon, handed either to the UN Secretariat General or to any body or force affiliated with it, any memorandum recognizing Sa'd Haddad or his status as an indivisible part of the Lebanese Army. It has always been interested in the deployment of UN security forces in all the southern areas up to the international borders.

ISRAELI WARPLANES REPORTED OVER BEIRUT 9 NOV

NC091025 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1015 GMT 9 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Two warplanes flew at a high altitude over the capital and then turned to the sea before flying back to the southern border. Antiaircraft fire was opened on them. Israeli planes flew at a low altitude over the southern border at 0900 today.

POPULAR ARMY COMMANDER RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

JN081419 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1302 GMT 8 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 8 November--Comrade Muhammad Ibrahim al-'Ali, commander of the popular army, received at noon today the delegation of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society led by Otar Melakadze, chairman of the People's Control Committee in the Georgia SSR, member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet [titles as received].

Comrade al-'Ali explained the pressures that are being brought to bear on steadfast Syria by the Camp David partners, reiterating that Syria will proceed with the just struggle under leader struggler President Hafiz al-Asad regardless of the obstacles. Comrade al-'Ali expressed thanks for the Soviet Union's positive stands supporting the Arab right and the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland.

GDR DELEGATION ARRIVES TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC, OTHER COOPERATION

JN081649 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Nov 79 JN

[Text] A GDR delegation led by Guenther Kleiber, GDR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, arrived in Damascus this afternoon on a 4-day visit to Syria. The delegation was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs and head of the Syrian side on the Syrian-GDR Joint Committee for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation; ministers; the GDR ambassador in Damascus; the GDR Embassy staff; several socialist countries' ambassadors; and the GDR community residing in Damascus.

In a statement at the airport, Kleiber said: The delegation's visit has as its purpose the strengthening of bilateral economic, technical and scientific relations. He added: The visit also reflects the close cooperation existing between the two countries to struggle against imperialism and achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Discussions Begin

JN082034 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 8 Nov 79 JN

[Text] The Syrian-GDR Joint Committee for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation began its fourth session at 1600 today. The Syrian side was headed by Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, while the GDR side was headed by Guenther Kleiber, GDR Council of Ministers deputy chairman. The meeting was attended on the Syrian side by the minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, industry, transport, electricity, and planning and several assistant ministers and directors general.

Jamil Shayya opened the fourth session with a welcoming speech. He then reviewed bilateral cooperation relations in all fields and pointed out the big achievements realized by this joint cooperation, particularly in the wake of President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the GDR in October last year. Kleiber also spoke and praised the existing relations of friendship between Syria and the GDR. He referred to the directives the GDR leadership has issued for expanding and developing Syrian-GDR economic, technical and scientific cooperation on the basis of the directives issued by Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Erich Honnecker.

The fourth session will continue until 11 November.

DPRK OFFICIAL VISITS AL-QUNAYTIRAH, DELIVERS SPEECH

JN071745 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Al-Qunaytirah--DPRK Deputy Prime Minister Chong Chun-ki has condemned the policy of savage destruction of the liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah by the Zionist enemy. In a speech he made while he was visiting this brave city today, Chong Chun-ki said that Al-Qunaytirah is a symbol of the Syrian people's sacrifice and heroic deeds as well as an indication of the Zionist enemy's barbarism and inhuman grudge. The DPRK deputy prime minister stressed his country's support for the just struggle waged by the Arab nation for the restoration of its usurped rights.

Meets Defense Minister

JN072000 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister, received Chong Chun-ki, candidate member of the Korean Workers Party Politburo and vice premier of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, and the delegation accompanying him. The meeting was attended by the DPRK ambassador in Damascus.

During this meeting, the two sides reviewed the situation in the region and the current situation in Syria in the face of the forces of invasion and aggression as embodied in the colonialist-Zionist-As-Sadat Camp David alliance. Chong Chun-ki stressed his country's support for the Arab cause and the Palestinian Arab peoples right to restore their usurped rights and establish their independent state on their soil and homeland.

PEOPLE'S COUNCIL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

JN061650 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Nov 79 JN

[Text] A Syrian People's Council delegation under speaker Mahmud Hadid left for Sofia today on a week-long official visit to the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria. The visit comes at the invitation of Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

In a predeparture statement, Mahmud Hadid told a SANA correspondent that he will meet several Bulgarian officials as well as members of the National Assembly while in Sofia. He said that the Syrian delegation's members will outline the Arab stand and brief the Bulgarian friends on current developments in the Middle East. Mahmud Hadid added that Syrian-Bulgarian relations and parliamentary cooperation will be thoroughly discussed.

EDUCATION MINISTER SIGNS CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH PRC

JN081423 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1303 GMT 8 Nov 79 JN

[Excerpt] Damascus, 8 November--Syria and the PRC signed today the executive program of the cultural agreement between the two countries. The agreement was signed by Syrian Minister of Education Zuhayr Mashariqah and Chinese Culture Minister Huang Zhen. The signing of the agreement was attended by Assistant Education Minister Muhammad 'Id 'Abduh, and the members of the Chinese and Syrian delegations.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI HOLDS MEETING WITH REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE

LD072148 Tripoli JANA in English 1631 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, November 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi called upon the police force to set up a revolutionary committee similar to that formed by the educational institutions and the armed forces. During his meeting yesterday in the People's Hall in Tripoli with the revolutionary committee of the educational institutions and the armed forces, he said that the revolutionary forces in Tripoli are the nucleus which mobilize other revolutionary committees in schools, institutes, colleges and military units. So this revolutionary nucleus is the base for the revolutionary forces which propagate that the revolutionary tide inside and outside Libya will spread if these committees take up their responsibilities genuinely. This present nucleus and other revolutionary forces which are not present, will complete the historic revolutionary duties at world level for an international people's revolution where the people's authority is established and all forms of exploitation abolished. In this case nothing will stop the revolutionary tide.

He stressed that a practical stage will begin, during which the revolutionary forces will be selected so that every revolutionary would be qualified to assume the revolutionary tasks, for these are not easy. They must be effective in order to enhance the spirit of revolution in the mind of the revolutionary person for revolution is like religion.

He said the revolution does not mean a salary, a house, land or a promotion. It is a faith. Things can be lost but faith is eternal. Therefore faith in the revolution is not related to any material factor.

He went on to say: "The revolution is a difficult task which requires sacrifices. Only a minority assume this task. The revolutionary person should engage in a battle with itself in order to become a true revolutionary. The revolutionary committees should follow the course of the revolutionary leadership which developed from one revolutionary committee to many, so that the faith might spread from this committee to the others".

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the movement of the revolutionary forces must be positive, at school, at college, in the street, everywhere. It must be a daily practice and a phenomenon characterizing this stage. In other words, the revolution should be the life of every revolutionary. If the revolutionary committees practice the revolutionary tasks as they are practiced by the leadership of the revolution, but in their own positions, there is no fear for the revolution.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added: "The revolutionary committees should not feel constrained in their implementation of the revolution. The revolutionary should distinguish between revolution and the authority which lies with the masses (jamahir). The people's congresses themselves pass the resolutions and the people's committee themselves organize, although the revolutionary committees stand behind the scenes in order to spur the 'jamahir' to exercise authority and to expose the malpractices of the people's committees".

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi confirmed that the revolutionary committees do not represent the masses and that it is impossible for them to exercise an administration responsibility because this is the job of the people's committees. "If the revolutionary committees were to exercise authority on behalf of the masses then we would become an abominable dominating fascist power unwanted by the masses. This is a trap into which all the reform movements of the world have fallen; they eventually become dictatorial organs used against the masses."

He explained that the revolutionary committees in the educational institutions should rule out any reactionary element opposed to the revolutionary transition. The revolutionary committees of the armed forces should eliminate any fascists among their ranks. The revolutionary committees in schools should succeed in militarizing the schools.

He also called upon the revolutionary committees to stand against the counterrevolutionaries and against those who attack the Jamahiriya from outside. He said that the Voice of the Revolution which is heard in Libya is a reply to the cold war which confronts the masses' enemies at home and abroad. It also expresses the view of the revolution and the Jamahiriya throughout the mass media because the mass media is the voice of the revolution and not the mouth-piece of authority.

AL-QADHDHAFI CALLS ON POLICE TO DOUBLE EFFORTS

LD072142 Tripoli JANA in English 1740 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, November 7 (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, praised the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Passport Department who organized a demonstration this morning in support for the call for establishing revolutionary committees in the police force.

He said that the police force in the era of the masses is different than the police force of the despotic deposed monarchy. He called upon the police force to prove to the masses that the police is on the side of the revolution and no more a tool of oppression like in the past.

He pointed out that the army officers and privates in the past era used to kill and torture the people and stand against the demonstrators because they were forced to do so. But after the eruption of the revolution and the establishment of the Jamahiriya, which realized for them all their dreams, they joined the revolution and expressed their solidarity like all sectors of the society.

He pointed out that during the past era the army officers had set up an air attack against the late Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, but they were forced to do so. And when the revolution broke out and the "air defence" abolished, the aspiration and hopes of the army officers were achieved like those of other sectors of society.

The leader of the Great First of September Revolution declared that most members of the police force had no links with the deposed pre-revolution regime. They are loyal to the revolution which realized for them the same gains it realized for other sectors of the population.

He said: "Those superficials who think that the police will neglect their duties, now that they were transformed into people's committees, should be told that before the revolution, policemen were oppressed by their chiefs and deputy-chiefs. Now they (?are liberated), after the people's authority was established and the gods and idols who used to oppress the policemen abolished. Now there is a people's committee acting under the people's authority because the revolution rejects the authority of idols and prostrates to nobody but the one God."

In conclusion, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, called on the police to double their efforts now that they are under the people's authority, the suitable atmosphere which will encourage the police to work for the people, under the authority of the people, abandoning forever the worship of idols.

ENRICHED URANIUM REPORTEDLY DIVERTED TOWARD LIBYA

LD061758 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 6 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Several loads of enriched uranium, extracted from the air mines in northern Niger, are reported to have disappeared in transportation. These loads have reportedly been diverted toward Libya.

The disappearance was discovered 2 months ago. One of the trucks carrying the casks of uranium has been found empty. It is possible to make at least two atomic bombs with the stolen product, so the secret services are understandably extremely busy.

JALLUD RECEIVES VENEZUELAN OIL MINISTER

LD081055 JANA in English 0819 GMT 8 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Nov, JANA--Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud yesterday received Venezuela's minister of petroleum and the delegation accompanying him. The minister delivered a special message from the president of Venezuela to Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution. The meeting at the "Sha'ab Palace", in Tripoli, was attended by the oil secretary, 'Izz ad-Din al-Mabruk, and the Venezuelan ambassador accredited to the Jamahiriyah.

LEBANESE PARTY LEADERS ARRIVE IN TRIPOLI

LD071122 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Tripoli--Muhsin Ibrahim, executive secretary general of the Lebanese National Movement, arrived in Tripoli this evening accompanied by George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party; Muhsin Dalud, deputy leader of the Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party; Khalil, member of the Lebanese ASU Executive Committee; and Abdullah al-Amin, member of the leadership of the Socialist Ba'th Party in Lebanon.

MOROCCO

HASSAN IMPLORES KHOMEYNI TO RELEASE U.S. HOSTAGES

LD082053 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Hassan II has sent a cable to Ayatollah Khomeyni, the text of which is as follows:

We have learned of the news of the good offices being undertaken by the PLO for the release of the American hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. No doubt your response to the PLO's intercession with you for the release of the American hostages will accord with your absolute support for our common cause, the cause of Palestine, and confer on this organization a higher status and give it further weight in the international community. It will also be up to the level of our religious precepts, which are based on tolerance and conciliation and of the civilization and glorious history of the Muslim Iranian people. That is why we support the good office being undertaken by the PLO and implore you to issue instructions for the release of the American hostages. Please accept best wishes.

The king also sent a cable to Yasir 'Arafat which said: We have learned the news of your good offices for the release of the American hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. There is no doubt that this action by you will earn powerful support for the Palestine question and will add to the credit of the PLO. It will also give a brighter image of its civilized course and nature, a matter which will have a great influence on the international level and within the United States.

REPORTS OF TROOP CONCENTRATION NEAR BORDER DENIED

LD082226 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Authorized Moroccan quarters have categorically denied APS reports quoted by AFP about suspected moves by Moroccan forces toward the Algerian borders to blockade these and to take up positions opposite Tindouf. The same quarters stated that when APS deliberately stressed and magnified figures relating to the means they claim that the Moroccan Army might possess. This adds further fabrications to the long list of lies which it continually spreads.

These quarters then pointed out that this trick will not deceive world public opinion, which recently became aware of the huge size of the Algerian war machine when it was displayed in the [1 November] military parade in Algiers.

The same quarters also expressed regret that APS and Algerian leaders have not realized the extent of the importance of the address delivered by His Majesty King Hassan on 6 November on the anniversary of the Green March, in which he underlined his determination to work for the realization of economic development for all the states of the region within a framework showing a sense of responsibility.

The quarters described APS' allegations as an absurd maneuver to mislead. This maneuver will in fact deceive no one. The same quarters observed that when the Moroccan Kingdom makes moves inside its borders, it is undertaking a legitimate action which falls within the exercise of its full sovereignty and its right to put an end to the actions of the mercenaries who are organized, trained, financed and armed by Algeria--according to the admissions of APS itself--before it hurls them into suicidal operations against Moroccan targets.

The same quarters did not fail to expose the stupidity of the means employed by APS, and called on this agency to discover the facts from the big powers, which possess the means of reconnaissance, especially with their satellites which fly over the region. It would be easy for these powers to confirm or deny all allegations of this agency.

ARMY FORCE TO CLEAR MERCENARY-HELD AREAS IN W. SAHARA

LD081210Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Rabat--The Moroccan Royal Armed Forces have recently launched a wide-combing operation inside recovered Saharan territory. The operation, which is commanded by Col Ahmad Dlimi, aims at destroying some pockets which are used by the mercenaries of Algeria during their attacks in the Sahara.

The operation has been named Uhud. About 7,000 Moroccan soldiers, most of whom are of Saharan origin and know the area well, are taking part. Also taking part are Moroccan soldiers who fought on the Golan and in Sinai in the October War.

The operation began from Bu Craa post, 100 kilometers from the town of El Aauin. It is advancing east toward the Algerian border.

Soviet Weapons Captured

LD090430 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Less than 24 hours after the battle in Bu Craa last Tuesday, a radio and television mission went to the scene to see signs of the battle in which our Royal Armed Forces once again crushed the gang of mercenary adventurers and taught them a new lesson. Here is a report by our correspondent:

Among the arms captured by the Royal Armed Forces were SA-7 rockets and 23mm bitube guns of Soviet make. They also captured machineguns of the Kalah-1 type, antiarmor rockets, tanks and other quantities of equipment and ammunition. We also saw some of the articles left behind by the mercenaries. These included bags of flour and rice carrying either Libyan or Algerian markings.

The arms left behind by the enemy are mostly of Soviet manufacture. They are weapons normally given only to regular armies [words indistinct] but not to such mercenaries as those who Algeria calls the POLISARIO.

SUDAN

OIL-PROSPECTING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRENCH COMPANY

LD071950 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD/EA

[Text] An agreement on prospecting for oil and natural gas in a 6,400-square-kilometer area of southern Sawakin was signed at noon today at the Ministry of Energy and Mining between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and the French company, TOTAL. Dr Sharif At-Tuham, minister of energy and mining, signed the agreement on behalf of the Sudanese Government and Mr (Pierre Parloup), chairman of the board of directors of the company, signed on behalf of TOTAL.

The agreement grants the company the right to prospect in the area for 3 years, with the possibility of renewal for a further 2 years in the event of economically viable discoveries.

The company will carry out initial survey operations, after which two experimental wells will be sunk during the first 3 years. Depending on the results obtained by the company, it will sink more wells to assess reserves. It is worth mentioning that the TOTAL company will bear all prospecting expenses in the area.

TUNISIA

PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA INSTALLS NEW CABINET 8 NOVEMBER

LD082325 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2130 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba this morning supervised a meeting of the Council of Ministers, led by Prime Minister Hedi Nourra at the Republic Palace in Carthage. Minister of Information and Cultural Affairs Fouad Mbazaa made the following statement after the meeting:

His excellency the president of the republic installed the new cabinet during a meeting held at the Council of Ministers hall in Carthage Palace at 1115 today, 8 November, gave guidance to the members of the cabinet and wished them success in their work. Prime Minister Hedi Nourra made a statement on the economic balance for 1980 and the broad lines of the coming plan.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REACTS TO PLO MEDIATION IN IRAN

TA081908 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Jerusalem this evening that Israel does not condemn the contacts the United States is holding with the PLO on the matter of the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the United States is in a most difficult situation and so, in spite of Israel's opposition in principle to contacts with the PLO, in this case it will not say anything. The Foreign Ministry spokesman further said that 'Arafat is proposing that he mediate between the Americans and the Iranians not from humanitarian considerations, but because of the cold calculation of a diplomatic victory for the PLO.

CABINET APPROVES OIL AGREEMENT AMID CRITICIZM

TA081730 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 8 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Another Cabinet session, the third this week, was held today, and Cabinet ministers criticized the arrangements for the supply of oil from Egypt to Israel; but the criticisms did not prevent the approval of the arrangements by the full Cabinet. Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi reports. [begin recording]

['Abadi] Not with joy and not with love, as it was put by one of the ministers, the government approved the arrangements for the supply of oil to Israel from Egypt. Ministers Weizman and Moda'i reported on these arrangements and the way they were achieved, at today's session. It emerges from the report that the achievement of the agreements involved a great effort. The difficulties were not solved in long talks with Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil and Minister of Petroleum 'Izz ad-Din Hilal. It was only with President as-Sadat's intervention that a compromise was achieved. The price of the oil Egypt will supply to Israel was set in a formulation which takes a number of factors into account: The final price is, in fact, a compromise between Israel's proposal--\$23--and the Egyptian one--\$32. The price is not permanent and will change in accordance with developments in the world market. Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i warned that there are no guarantees in the world today for a permanent price for the supply of oil for longer than 3 months.

[Moda'i] I cannot go into details of the formulation according to which the prices will be determined, and even if I were to go into details it would not exactly be in terms of dollars and cents. However, there is no doubt that we can receive--following the arrangements, the Government of Israel will receive a real benefit. After a year we will hold negotiations. We have agreements today, there is an argument over their interpretation, but after a year we will hold negotiations.

['Abadi] Are you certain that Egypt will supply us with oil after a year or at the end....

[Moda'i] There is certainty, not only with regard to the principle of an oil supply, but even with regard to the minimum quantity.

['Abadi] Ministers Horowitz, Hammer and Tamir levelled criticism at the oil arrangements at the Cabinet session. The main point of their criticism, in which other ministers also joined, was the validity of the arrangement for only 1 year.

It is true that the supply of oil after a year and its quantity will as Minister Moda'i said, be guaranteed; but the price will be a problem, since Egypt sells the oil produced in its fields at the highest prices. The new finance minister, Yigael Horowitz, claimed that a lower price could have been obtained for the oil. Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman replied to the critics of the arrangements that the Egyptians should be trusted, and it should be assumed that two countries with friendly relations will find a compromise version of this issue after a year, too. The minister of energy will leave for Egypt next week to conclude the oil arrangements. [end recording]

Criticism Cited

TA090746 Jerusalem POST in English 9 Nov 79 p 1 TA

[By David Landau]

[Excerpt] The Cabinet yesterday in effect overruled part of the understanding reached between Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i and the Egyptian leadership over oil supplies to Israel.

The ministers ratified the agreement regarding the next twelve months--whereby Egypt will sell to Israel at OPEC prices. It also ratified the 2-million-ton-per-year minimum quantity negotiated by the two sides and due to remain in effect indefinitely.

But it rejected the arrangements whereby, towards the end of the 12 months, Israel and Egypt would enter into negotiations over the future price, with the understanding being that Egypt could charge up to the spot market rate. Instead, the Cabinet pointedly left that part of the agreement open.

According to informed Cabinet sources, the implication is that Israel does not forgo its right, under the peace treaty, to take the oil prices issue to arbitration.

At issue is the meaning of the key phrase in a letter last March from President Jimmy Carter to Israel and Egypt, defining Egypt's undertaking to sell at the "world market price." Egypt argues that this should be interpreted as the spot market price in Rotterdam. Israel contends that the true meaning is the OPEC price--or, if there are several different OPEC prices, a median of OPEC prices.

The difference today between the two prices is around \$8--considerably more than it was when the letter was drafted.

Moda'i Comment

TA081849 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i is to visit Egypt in the coming days to finalize arrangements following an agreement on oil supplies to Israel. The arrangement was approved by the Israel Cabinet this morning. Moda'i later told our reporter that the agreement would apply for 1 year. [begin recording]

[Moda'i] Following this agreement, Israel will get the supply of 10 million tons which will continue also in the future, for a price on which I cannot elaborate, but the sum total would be advantageous to the State of Israel.

[Unidentified correspondent] The arrangement is only for 1 year. What, to your mind, is going to happen after that time?

[Moda'i] No, the arrangement, as far as the quantity is concerned, is not for 1 year only. The question of the price for the following years is, of course, open and will have to be negotiated.

[Unidentified correspondent] Doesn't the fact that the price is not determined after 1 year worry you?

[Moda'i] No, it doesn't worry me inasmuch as I believe that Egypt and Israel will have continuous interests in coming toward each other in many aspects, including commercial relations and including, in particular, the oil trade. Now, those who are worried about the general, the overall setup, should be very worried about this particular question, too. Those who aren't should look forward with confidence, because this particular issue is left open for future negotiations. [end recording]

MINISTERS DIFFER OVER COMMITTEE POSITION

TA081820 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 8 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Newly appointed Minister Horowitz and Minister Eli'ezer Shostak sharply disagreed today over representation at the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that at today's Cabinet session the prime minister asked that Minister Horowitz be included in the ministerial committee. The NRP ministers--Hammer and Burg--objected to this and said it was impossible for the NRP to have only one representative on the committee, while the two factions forming La'am had two representatives. The prime minister thus wanted to cancel Shostak's membership in order to include Horowitz. However, Shostak said he represented four Knesset members, whereas Horowitz would represent only three Knesset members. Our correspondent reports that the argument is not yet over, and a decision on the issue was postponed.

Denial Issued

TA081825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 8 Nov 79 TA

[Excerpt] Minister Eli'ezer Shostak has denied having had any differences of opinion with Minister Yiga'el Horowitz over representation at the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs. However, Shostak's confidants confirmed to our correspondent Gadi Sukenik that the prime minister's proposal for the inclusion of Minister Horowitz in the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs encountered objection on the part of the NRP.

EHRlich OUT IF GOVERNMENT NOT 'SHAPED UP' IN 2 MONTHS

TA090850 Jerusalem POST in English 9 Nov 79 p 1 TA

[By Sarah Honig]

[Excerpts] The country's new deputy premier, Simha Ehrlich, told a meeting of the Liberal Party executive last night that he will give the government two months to shape up. If things do not improve by then, he will quit.

The meeting was closed to the press, but Ehrlich's statements were reported to the Jerusalem POST by several participants.

Ehrlich thus began settling political accounts with the Likud and the Coalition, saying that now he is out of the Treasury, he is much freer to speak his mind. There were secret deals behind the recent government reshuffle, he hinted, adding that the main gains had been made by the National Religious Party.

"These are not yet public knowledge, but when the facts are revealed they will make us all blush," Ehrlich said.

He complained that the Liberal Party is now "on the margins of the government." "The prime minister is afraid to move against the NRP or the Democratic Movement, and the only victims are the Liberals," said Ehrlich.

"We got the short end of the stick in this reshuffle and should seek the foreign and information portfolios, but we must wait for the opportune moment."

Asked how he could speak thus as a Likud member, Ehrlich replied that he is first and foremost a Liberal.

ELON MORE: GUSH EMUNIM SUBMITS PLAN FOR SOLUTION

TA081850 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 8 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Gush Emunim has formulated a proposal for the solution of the Elon More crisis. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh says that the Gush Emunim's plan consists of four points: evacuation of all the tracts of land as detailed in the High Court of Justice ruling regarding Elon More; leaving the settlement on those lands which were not included in the appeal to the court; enactment of legislation enabling expropriation of land for Jewish settlement not for security purposes; and issuing of new seizure or expropriation orders on Elon More lands not referred to by the High Court of Justice.

Gush Emunim members have submitted their proposal to NRP members. Tomorrow morning they are expected to decide whether to meet with the defense minister. Our correspondent points out that if the meeting does take place, this proposal will also be presented to him.

Further Details

TA081957 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Tomorrow morning the Secretariats of Gush Emunim and Elon More will decide whether to meet with the defense minister. Our correspondent Yig'al Goren reports that the prime minister's office today informed Gush Emunim that Mr Begin would not meet with Gush Emunim members and that the defense minister is the government's representative on this issue. The defense minister spoke on the telephone with Elon More representatives. Replying to Beni Qatzover's [Gush Emunim leader] remark that they could not discuss substantial matters with him, the defense minister said: Come over and we will talk about everything.

This evening, circles close to the defense minister told our political correspondent that in their opinion the positions of the defense minister and those of the agriculture minister were unbridgeable. The circles said that the time was approaching to make decisions and there was not room to play around with compromises. It is assessed that is a polarization is created within the government regarding the Elon More issue, a crisis may ensue even likely to topple the government.

Our correspondent on settlement affairs points out that in the wake of a letter sent by Education Minister Zvulun Hammer to the prime minister, the prime minister's office has asked the Cabinet legal adviser to prepare a legal formula which will prevent legal appeals against settlements from being submitted in the future and to prepare a precise account of land available in Judaea and Samaria in order to create a reserve of land for settlements. The education minister is also striving to find a settlement plan acceptable to both the Agriculture and Defense Ministries.

Liberal Party's Position

TA081900 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 8 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The Liberal Party Executive this evening expressed its support in the Cabinet regarding the decision to evacuate the Elon More settlers. The Liberal Party, however, calls on the Elon More settlers to respect the court's decision and willingly evacuate the site. The Liberal Party executive calls on the government to evict the settlers if they refuse to do so. Severe criticism was leveled at Minister Ari'el Sharon during the debate. Several party members called for his resignation. Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich said that it is impossible for a minister to incite against implementation of government's decisions in a normal country. Therefore, according to Ehrlich, the conclusion should be self-evident.

REACTIONS TO MOVES AGAINST NABULUS MAYOR REPORTED

TA081625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 8 Nov 79 TA

[Text] A group of mayors from Judaea and Samaria who support their colleague from Nabulus, Bassam Ash-Shak'ah, met this afternoon near Nabulus. It appears that they decided that if steps are taken against him, they will take solidarity actions in their towns, such as strikes and riots. Our correspondent points out that during the day consultations in the military government concerning Ash-Shak'ah's remarks about the murder on the coastal road continued. Our correspondent says that it is almost certain that no steps will be taken against Ash-Shak'ah today.

This morning the mayor of Nabulus met with the deputy governor of the town. The deputy governor tried to calm things down, but Ash-Shak'ah insisted on his claim that there was a campaign of incitement against him. During the day many delegations of inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria visited the Nabulus municipality to express support for Ash-Shak'ah.

The Supreme Court issued an interim order at noon, forbidding his expulsion. In reaction to this, Gush Emunim demanded that the security establishment submit a detailed list of Ash-Shak'ah's activities over the last few months to the court. According to Gush Emunim, Bassam Ash-Shak'ah is one of the most extreme inciters in Judaea and Samaria and stands behind all the appeals that have been submitted concerning land. According to Gush Emunim, he obtained the financial backing for his activity from PLO and U.S. philanthropic sources.

Expulsion Ordered

TA090511 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 9 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The prime minister and the defense minister have decided to expel Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah from the country. The decision was made yesterday in a consultation held between the two. The state attorney's office undertook the legal procedures. Our correspondent has further learned that the defense minister reprimanded the coordinator of activities in the territories for not having speedily reported to him the contents of his talk with Bassam ash-Shak'ah. Yesterday the Supreme Court issued an interim order forbidding the defense minister from expelling the Nabulus mayor.

Local Councils May Resign

TA090936 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 9 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Seven municipalities in the Ramallah District informed the defense minister that all local councils will resign if Bassam ash-Shak'ah is deported from Israel. In a telegram to the defense minister they condemned the decision to expel the Nabulus mayor, labeling it "a measure of oppression." The municipalities in question are those of Ramallah, Al-Birah, Baytuniya, Bi'r Zayt, Dayr Dibwan, (Bani Zayd) and Silwad.

GAZA MAYOR PERMITTED TO GO TO JORDAN

TA081509 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 8 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa has been permitted to go to Amman, but he told the officers of the military government who informed him that he had been given permission that he may cancel his trip. Ash-Shawwa was due to go to Jordan yesterday to meet with Jordanian and Palestinian personalities concerning exports of citrus fruits from the Gaza Strip to Arab countries. He was also due to meet with Yasir 'Arafat in Lebanon.

WEIZMAN, GUR MAKE ANNOUNCEMENT ON LITANI OPERATION

TA090926 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 9 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Defense Minister Weizman and reserve Lt Gen Mordekhay Gur, who was the chief of staff during the Litani operation, released a statement today through the Defense Ministry's spokesman in which they emphasized they shoulder the fullest responsibility for the operational plans and moral guidelines of the Litani operation. They categorically deny that any orders or instructions were given, either in the course of the operation or after it, to prisoners, be they terrorists or civilians. The spokesman also said that in their briefings and visits to the units during the operation, both the defense minister and the chief of staff reiterated the duty to refrain from harming noncombatants. When it emerged during the first days of the operation that irregularities were observed in the behavior of commanders and soldiers, instructions were issued to deal with them severely and to apply the law in full. This was indeed done. The morality and purity of the fighters served as a basis for the operational conception and conduct of the units in the battlefield.

STUDENTS RELEASE 'REVELATION ANNOUNCEMENT NO 1'

ID080624 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy who are stationed in America's espionage center in Tehran have issued their first revelation announcement:

Revelation statement No 1: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Muslim people of Iran: As the occupation of the American Embassy was undertaken in accordance with the natural anti-imperialist movement of the imam and the people, we the students stationed in the embassy find it necessary personally to reveal the contents of the documents we have obtained. It is necessary to remind you that all the important documents in the embassy were classified and, while occupying the embassy, the mercenary employees of the embassy managed to destroy, according to a prearranged program, all the documents, memories and computer tapes by making use of cutting and shredding machines. What has been left of them are useless pieces of shredded paper. There are only a few files and documents, which contain the following items:

1. Some of the important documents that are still available are completely secret and have been written in a secret code.
2. Some documents are about complex matters and it is not possible to obtain information from them without spending a few days studying them.
3. A large number of the documents are in a serial form and are systematic [as heard] and the discovery of the connection between them will require a long period of time.
4. Many documents require a military and intelligence expertise that is beyond our capability.

Therefore, bearing in mind the above points, despite many attempts we have not achieved satisfactory results in gaining much information from the documents and other materials that have been seized. However, our attempts have revealed certain information concerning the general lines--and in some cases the particular details--of the political, military and intelligence policies of the American spy center in Iran.

According to the documents we have seized in this embassy, very precise information has been collected concerning the various revolutionary individuals and political and military organizations. This is being kept in the form of voluminous files.

The documents that have been seized reveal the system through which they have collected important information concerning the army of the Islamic republic and its methods of operation, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, and the situation of the ministries, and how this information has been put at the disposal of American officials. We have come across many diverse interpretations of the situation in Iran, the events in Kordestan, Khuzestan and the methods of their operations in the events of Kordestan and Khuzestan.

All this demonstrates the existence of a full-scale intelligence operation to cover all the events taking place in Iran. It includes the presence of a five-man military mission composed of individuals who hold diplomatic passports and who scrutinized and interpreted all the military affairs of Iran. Also included in the files is a request from one of the sections of the embassy to another section about placing certain persons in political, economic circles and police stations for the sake of gathering information and other intelligence purposes.

Also, it has been made clear that all the American personnel in the embassy have been in the service of this information and spying unit, which in the documents is referred to as the key circle. [as heard] They have asked the American Government for Marines to protect the embassy.

Also, from the electronic and computer center of the embassy--which is placed within a multiroomed safe--they were able to get in touch with the United States directly through very powerful instruments--by telephone, telex or telegraph--and exchange information in the shortest possible time. And they did this in spite of the fact that we know that embassies are limited to diplomatic functions, that their protection is entrusted to the host government, and that they have no right to interfere in the internal affairs of a country, much less to indulge in spying, hatching plots and setting up an intelligence system in the country in order to serve the filthy interests of blood-sucking American imperialism.

It has become quite clear that one of the goals of the former American Embassy in Iran was to collect information in an organized manner in the service of the CIA and the oppressive American Government. Its aim has been to plan conspiracies and, naturally, to provide the means for piercing through revolutionary and executive organs and to divert the course of a revolution which is the result of the blood of 100,000 martyrs of the Muslim nation of Iran who have been thrown upon the earth and have rolled through their blood.

Despite all our limitations in examining the documents that we have seized and, bearing in mind that original documents have been destroyed by the mercenaries, we will try to issue other revelation announcements and present the contents of the available documents in a clear fashion for the information of the Muslim people of Iran.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the policies of the imam.

Revelation Statement No 2

LD081334 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Revelation announcement No 2, issued by Muslim student followers of the imam's policy]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The Iranian people know that the shah's stay in the United States is of great importance to that country and that his illness is only an excuse. Western capitalism, especially America, on one hand is revived by the vast wealth of the shah and his relatives which is the result of the labor of the Iranian toilers, and on the other hand, by supporting him America will assure the rest of its stooges and mercenaries throughout the world that they have a faithful supporter.

On this basis, after the shah fled our country it was clear that America would eventually admit him and it was certain that in doing so it would use all tricks and deceits to prepare the way to admit a person who according to all standards and laws is a criminal robber, traitor and murderer. In this way the sworn enemies of Islam and Muslims can continue to fight and to plot against our champion people side-by-side, just as in the days before the revolution. However, the determination of the great Iranian nation which was manifested in the powerful arms of our struggling brothers and in the lofty thoughts of our great leader, Imam Khomeyni, as always has neutralized the evil plots of the satans.

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According to the documents which have been discovered from this spy center, in the beginning of the month of Mordad [Iranian month beginning 23 July] of the current year, some important letters were written concerning the admission of the shah by America, and the American Government was looking for the best possible opportunity to carry out this plan. We present to you one document which we have discovered. [Passage omitted containing purported text of exchange of messages between the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the State Department]

We have provided a translation of these documents above so that you can decide about the true identity of the Satans.

[signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

STUDENTS TO SEND TEAM TO GUARD U.S. CHARGE

LD081143 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Statement No 20 of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy has been issued as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In the light of revelation statement No 2 and of other documents captured, Bruce Laingen, charge d'affaires of the American Embassy in Tehran, is a plotting spy, and in view of the fact that the said person has ignored our previous warning and has not surrendered this is to declare that with effect from 8 November, that is today, the fugitive charge d'affaires in Iran, who is staying at the Foreign Ministry, will be regarded as one of the American hostages and has no right whatsoever to leave his place. Thus, a special team will be sent to the Foreign Ministry to guard him.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR ACTS FOR RELEASE OF HOSTAGES

TA081448 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1630 GMT 8 Nov 79 TA

[Excerpt] It has been announced that while the Iranian students are continuing to occupy the U.S. Embassy in Tehran holding 100 persons, including 60 U.S. officials, hostage, the Turkish ambassador to Tehran has taken steps in a bid to secure the release of the U.S. hostages. A TRT correspondent has learned that in addition to Turkish Ambassador to Tehran Turgut Tulumen, ambassadors of some other countries are also exerting efforts for the release of the U.S. officials. It has been pointed out that this action is being taken only for humanitarian reasons.

RED LION, SUN OFFICIAL SAYS AMERICANS 'IN GOOD HEALTH'

LD081716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Today, the representative of Red Lion and Sun Society, also representing the International Red Cross, visited the Americans taken hostage at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. After this meeting, the representative announced that all the hostages are in good health.

The representative of the Red Cross, who has talked to the hostages and has even filmed them, added that the hostages are only suffering from mental worries.

This visit followed rumors regarding the hostages having been stabbed or injured during their arrest and detention.

STUDENTS ISSUE STATEMENT 21 TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

LD090240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2230 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] As we have reported, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy have issued Statement No 21, addressed to the American nation. The full text of this statement is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate and the merciful. The message of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy to the U.S. nation: Do not let the evil deeds of some deviate you from the path of justice. Be just, as it is closer to piety. The U.S. nation is accounted separately from that of the U.S. Government, as the imam says.

Nations are constantly seeking to come together and it is those tyrannical and subservient rulers and those international plunderers who, by various plots, try to keep them apart. Throughout the history of nations, it has been apparent that profit-seeking and cruel rulers, who have come to power by milking the masses, have always placed nations against each other in order to safeguard their interests, and have reaped the benefit of the toil of their own nations and the exploitation of other nations. Nations cannot have any friendly relations with world-devouring rulers.

The liberal Muslim nation of Iran has understood with every ounce of its being, throughout its history of oppression, that during antihumanitarian events in history, the account of the nation is always separate from that of profit-seeking and domineering rulers: This guideline has always been heard in the imam's speeches and has been accepted.

We, relying on the liberating and man-making school of Islam and the Koran, have learned this lesson: that we should not deviate from the path of justice at any stage.

We believe that if today we have occupied the U.S. Embassy, it is because, according to the documents discovered, it has been operating as a center for CIA conspiracies in Iran and in the region; and we will not permit CIA spies to continue to plot against our Islamic revolution, which is the fruit of the blood of tens of thousands of our martyrs. In undertaking this measure we have acted in accordance with international law and justice.

We believe that if we decisively request the extradition of the shah from the U.S. Government we are acting in accordance with justice. Political asylum is solely for political confrontations, and the shah, whose hands are stained with the blood of a nation, cannot be considered a political defector. He should therefore be returned to Iran to be tried in the revolutionary courts of Iran and in the presence of the nation of Iran and before world public opinion. If we are sending you, the American nation, a message today, it is because our leader, Imam Khomeyni, and the nation of Iran have always separated your account from that of the U.S. Government. We believe you can pass a fair judgment, and that is why we ask you, the American nation, to listen to us with sincerity and pass your judgment on them.

O nation of America, why do you allow the U.S. Government to use your name and your flag in its embassies in countries all over the world--embassies that have become centers of espionage for the CIA spies--to threaten the independence and freedom of freedom-fighting countries?

Why do you allow your government to use your country as a shelter for the criminals and blood-thirsty personalities of history and to characterize these actions as humanitarian acts? Why do you allow the propaganda organizations tied to capitalist societies and Zionism to distort the truth about the liberating revolutions around the world and to call the crimes and transgressions of the capitalists--who plot conspiracies using the name of your country, America--humanitarian acts? Why do you let the greatest of inhuman crimes be committed against a people who, after many centuries of oppression and pressure under suppressive internal governments and foreign domination, now want to stand on their own feet?

If we have, today, occupied the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and have taken a number of people hostage, this is a token of our nation's objection to elements who, under your name and in a place of your name and under the flag symbolizing your independence and freedom, are busy conspiring and spying against the Islamic revolution of Iran and other revolutions in the region and the world. Now on the pretext of illness America has accepted the traitorous shah. If today, our nation with anger and in unison shouts Death to America, this is a token of our demand that the U.S. Government stop its conspiracies in Iran. It is also a warning to you, the American nation, not to allow the rulers of America to shed the blood of a nation that has risen to acquire its freedom and independence according to the school of its belief and to conspire against them.

If today our nation is burning the American flag, it is to make you realize that these conspirators who are at the top of the U.S. Government have turned your flag, which to you represents independence and freedom, into a symbol of crime, plunder and usury. It is your duty, O American nation, to stop them from tarnishing your flag so disgracefully.

O American nation, it has not been long since you were witness to the widespread and persistent demonstrations in support of the brave nation of Vietnam and your complaints against the intervention of the U.S. Government in that country. Your objections at that time played an important role in ending the U.S. intervention in Vietnam. These demonstrations showed the masses of the world that philanthropy and freedom-fighting spirit is not dead, O American nation. You can condemn the deeds and anti-humanitarian conspiracies of your government. You can show that, as Imam Khomeyni, the leader of our revolution, has repeatedly emphasized, the account of the nation of America is separate from that of the U.S. Government.

Now your government is host to the shah--a person whose hands are stained with the blood of tens of thousands of the best children of this nation. He is the person who is responsible for the torture and martyrdom of hundreds of our best youth in his prisons. He is the person who spent billions of dollars, the wealth of these greatly suffering people, on his own and his disgraceful family's entertainment. He is the person who has extracted the rich resources of this country without taking even one step toward the economic independence of Iran and has always used the money from these resources to make Iran increasingly more dependent on the West. He is the person who, using the propaganda organs of imperialism and Zionism, has represented the Iran plundered and dominated by foreigners as a developed country on the verge of attaining a great civilization. He is the person who has committed the greatest act of treason against world public opinion, which should always be informed of the reality of the affairs of all countries. He is the person who, after the bloody revolution of the nation of Iran, by using his vast wealth amounting to billions of dollars that was sucked out of the oppressed nation, is still busy conspiring against our revolution.

Now, the U.S. Government--that is to say, the government that considers itself the representative of you, the American nation--has accepted the shah on the pretext of illness. And it has claimed that this is a humanitarian act. Thus, according to the U.S. Government, the nation of Iran, who by the millions shouted Death to the Shah in unison during their demonstrations, do not have any trace of humanity in them. They say that those fathers and mothers who demand the trial of the murderer of their children, meaning the shah, are not human. O American nation, will you allow the Carter government to accept the shah on the pretext of humanitarianism in order to get its hands on the billions of dollars in the hands of the traitorous shah plundered from the nation of Iran and to step on the demands of millions of people? Will you allow the Carter government to accept the shah in order to prove the loyalty of the U.S. Government to the emperors and heads of state of other countries?

Today, propaganda machines throughout the world are giving you a distorted view of the Islamic revolution of the Iranian nation, which, according to the reports of international news agencies, enjoyed the participation of the whole Iranian nation. Today, propaganda machines throughout the world describe the leader of our revolution, Imam Khomeyni--whose honesty, sincerity and love for humanity has been accepted by friends and foes alike--as a dictator. Today, some of the propaganda and press organizations of the world have presented us as a bunch of terrorists. If we are terrorists, then all Iranians are terrorists and all freedom-loving nations of the world are terrorists, while persons like the shah and the CIA spies are philanthropists and defenders of human rights.

Today, some propaganda and press organizations of the world, despite our Islamic and human behavior, have spread the rumor that the hostages we hold are being treated badly. They say this in order to discredit our revolutionary and rightful action. Our human behavior toward these spies--who are plotters and CIA agents--is not due to the fact that we believe they are innocent, but because Islam forbids a Muslim from committing inhuman acts.

O American nation: You should no longer allow the CIA spies and their dependent organizations to bend your thoughts in the direction of their interests and the interests of their capitalist masters and to deprive you of the truth of the events and happenings, and in this way commit treason against you. You should no longer allow the American rulers and the propaganda machines of the world to give you an interpretation of humanity which is represented by criminals like the shah. You should no longer allow the American flag and the American name to be used by Carter's government as a symbol of force, plunder and robbery in Iran. You should no longer allow the propaganda machines of the plotters to distort the ordinary and profound bond that exists between the different people of the world as this is a divine bond that emanates from the depth of the human conscience. We call on you once again to demonstrate to the people of the world that you are freedom-loving. Halt the plots of Carter's government in Iran and support the just demand of the Iranian nation concerning the return of the shah to Iran.

[signed] The student followers of the imam's policy.

Statement 22 To Palestinians

LD081818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Statement No 22 of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy has been issued as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Greetings to struggling brothers and sisters, supporters of Islam all over the country.

Brothers and sisters, as we have announced before, the extradition of the deposed shah and his return to Iran is not a matter to be discussed or to be changed to another matter [as heard]. Therefore, we announce to the Palestinian delegation, who reportedly have come to Iran in order to intervene between the Government of Iran and the Government of America, that any kind of discussion in this respect is impossible until the shah's extradition since we believe that the execution of this rightful demand of our nation will be the beginning of the solution of the crisis in the region.

As the imam says: All our problems originate from America. Just as the salvation of our struggling Palestinian brothers will be impossible through discussions with the usurping Zionist Government of Israel, so the salvation of the brave nation of Iran from the claws of the United States regarding the extradition of Mohammad Reza and his return to Iran will be impossible through discussions.

[signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

STUDENTS HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE; HOSTAGES UNHURT

NC081843 Paris AFP in English 1837 GMT 8 Nov 79 NC

[By Yves Heller]

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 8 (AFP)--Islamic students occupying the U.S. Embassy today displayed photographs to show their hostages were unharmed and confiscated paraphernalia to back their claim that the American mission was a "nest of spies".

At the students' fourth news conference inside the embassy compound, a spokesman for the group said Iranian Red Cross representatives had also found the 60 or so prisoners "in good physical condition and well-treated."

(The statements contrasted with reports in the United States that the hostages were being "pushed around, abused, intimidated and manhandled" but not attacked or injured.)

A spokesman for the students, who have held the embassy since Sunday, showed reporters three photographs taken of some of the hostages relaxing on chairs or couches. Their hands were unbound and there were no blindfolds on their eyes.

One of the photos showed two men on a couch, one of them dressed in U.S. Marine camouflage greens with his hands stretched out nonchalantly on a table.

Before the news conference, the crowd in front of the embassy gate was able to see two of the hostages walking in the compound's park, blindfolded, their hands bound in front of them and led by several of their student captors.

To prove the American Embassy was a "nest of spies," the students showed reporters spy paraphernalia they said they found in the compound: microphones and miniature receivers, bombs of paralyzing gas, cassette recordings and bags of confetti that supposedly were the remains of shredded documents.

The students reaffirmed their refusal to negotiate the release (?of the hostages) until the deposed shah is extradited from the United States where he is undergoing cancer treatment.

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They echoed the words of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni last night: "If the American Government agrees to hand over the shah and the embassy ceases to be a center of espionage, it is possible that certain problems, in our interests alone, can be negotiable."

The students also issued a warning to Iran's Revolutionary Council, which granted protection to U.S. Charge d'Affaires Bruce Laingen, despite student (?demands that he) be handed over to them.

"If the Revolutionary Council does not follow the will of the people, which is anti-imperialist, it will be eliminated," they said.

BANI SADR VISITS U.S. EMBASSY 8 NOVEMBER

NC081959 Paris AFP in English 1952 GMT 8 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 8 (AFP)--Abdolhasan Bani Sadr, Iran's newly-appointed foreign minister, today visited the American Embassy occupied since Sunday by Islamic students demanding the extradition of the deposed shah, informed sources said.

Mr. Bani Sadr, said to have influence with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, was reportedly hoping to change the religious leader's refusal to negotiate with the United States.

TEHRAN RADIO: BREZHNEV, GROMYKO SUPPORT KHOMEYNI'S STAND

LD082048 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The decisive stands of the Iranian nation and the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, against [word indistinct] imperialist and Zionist plots have received a warm welcome by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Dr Mohammad Mokri, met with the Soviet leaders to express Iran's solicitations on the occasion of 62d anniversary of the Soviet revolution. He also explained the current situation of the country as well as the stand of Imam Khomeyni to Kremlin leaders.

TEHRAN RADIO: U.S. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES DETAINED

LD082107 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Latest reports say that the charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy is at present detained [towqif] and is under surveillance.

DPA REPORTS THREE HOSTAGES RELEASED FROM EMBASSY

LD090945 Hamburg DPA in German 0925 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--The occupiers of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran have allegedly released three of their hostages. One of them is said to be a man not belonging to the embassy. According to sources close to his wife, he is in a state of shock. According to other sources, two women--an Armenian and a "woman guest" of the embassy--have also been released. The released persons are said to have been given strict instructions not to talk to anybody; otherwise they would expose themselves to fresh danger.

STUDENTS ISSUE 'REVELATION STATEMENTS NOS 3, 4'

LD090845 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 9 November 79 LD

[Text] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policies stationed in the American espionage center have issued their revelation statements Nos 3 and 4, as follows:

Revelation Statement No 3: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. For many years the world-devouring imperialism of America, this sworn enemy of the oppressed masses, has brought the economic and vital affairs of a large part of the world, including Iran, under her multifaceted domination. For many years the raw materials of this rich land, which is one of the vital economic regions in the world, have been plundered by the criminal America. Its agriculture has been ruined. It has had an assembly industry imposed on it and it has become a market for Western manufactured goods.

For many years American planners have drawn up the plans for our economy, and the interesting point is that in all these economic projects, the two following goals have served as the basis and the foundation of the projects:

1. To disrupt the native industries of Iran as much as possible and to make every economic unit dependent upon the West especially upon America; in other words, to foster the development of dependent capitalism.
2. To try to implement economic projects drawn up in the West that will result in the consumption of our raw materials, the introduction of a consumer economy and the monopolization of the markets by the Western manufactured goods, which will further strengthen this dependent capitalism.

However, the appearance of the Islamic revolution of Iran and the wise and oriented uprising of our struggling masses destroyed the last bastion of imperialism. It not only foiled their plots but also put their documents at the disposal of the public so that this may become a guide for the liberation of the enslaved masses. The documents found in the American espionage center in Tehran show how well planned and dangerous the economic projects drawn up by the embassy-based Americans for our crippled and dependent economy have been. We hope that by exposing them we will demonstrate that the only way to get out of the circle of comprehensive dependence and to achieve independence is through the effective anti-imperialist struggles of the masses.

The following trade and agricultural project, which is called FY 80 (?cartmore Iran), is a project which the American imperialist policymakers have drawn up for the complete domination of the Iranian economy in 1980. It should be added that it seems that this project has also been intended for other countries as well. Here, we only translate its introduction and will give a summary of its contents. The English text of the project will be placed at the disposal of the press so that by translating and describing various parts of it they can reveal some of the tricks of the big Satan. [Passage omitted containing purported text of embassy document]

Thus, we can appreciate the importance of the Islamic revolution of Iran under the leadership of the great man of history, the imam of the nation, Khomeyni, the great, and see how with its daily progress it is bringing degradation upon the plundering conspirators.

We hope that the divulgence of these documents will assist the mighty call of the imam in the tumultuous course of history, so that our Islamic revolution may sever the chains of the enslaved masses of the world.

[signed] The Muslim student followers of the policy of the imam.

Revelation Statement No 14:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. As we indicated in Statement No 2, the trip of the shah to America was planned a long time ago. What confirms this matter is a letter which Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, has written to the American Embassy in Tehran. We place this letter and our translation of an important part of it at the disposal of our heroic and alert nation so that, once again, they can see more clearly the ungodly and inhuman nature of American imperialism in their support of the treacherous shah.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the policy of the Imam. [Passage omitted containing purported text of exchange of messages between the State Department and the U.S. Embassy in Tehran]

KHOMEYNI'S REFUSAL TO DEAL WITH U.S. COMMENDED

LD091242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Iranian nation has once again seen his word proceeding from the mouth of the imam. The imam rejected the possibility of any kind of negotiations with Carter's envoys and firmly in a command, in which no ambiguity or forgiveness [eghmaz] could be discerned, banned all meetings or talks between Iranian officials and U.S. envoys. A man who, relying on the Muslim Iranian nation and after 16 years of relentless struggle, has brought down one of the greatest despots of world history from the throne of a reign of execution--a man who has always been and continues to be conscious of the oppressed people of the world, a man who derives his strength from millions of faithful and committed Iranians, a man who is one of the descendants of the most noble and the most modest men of history [the prophet] has once again, by his decisive word, rendered null and void all the plans of the mercenary politicians of the world. The imam, who only yesterday in his simple room in Qom told a group of Iranian youngsters with sincerity: I am your servant, has declared that he would never receive the envoys of the U.S. President.

Here is a man standing fast who does not give a dime for the political games, a man who wrested the most important bastion of this superpower from the claws of the most blood-thirsty character of history and entrusted it to the Iranian people. The restoration of the Iranian people's sovereignty over their destiny is the imam's gift to Iran's sons, and it is for this reason that when the imam speaks it is the people's word which proceeds from the mouth of the imam.

America's blind and wild diplomacy has once again resorted to a ludicrous game which only proves the giddiness and the panic of American politicians. Carter has dispatched two envoys to Iran to resolve with the imam the issue of the occupation of the U.S. Embassy. American diplomacy is blind because it cannot see that the imam is a manifestation of the deep-rooted and profound hatred of the people who have suffered the severest blows from bloodthirsty America. American diplomacy is wild because it does not realize that the word of the imam is the word of 36 million Iranians. America's diplomacy is panic-stricken because it has yet to realize that the imam is absolutely firm in the message that until the deposed shah of Iran has been extradited he will not negotiate with American envoys.

TEHRAN COMMENTATOR ON U.S. 'CAUTIOUS DIPLOMACY'

LD091255 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Vance says: "This is not the time for talking, but rather the time for cautious diplomacy." We agree with Mr Vance that this is not the time for talking: now is the time for action. Iran has obtained an opportunity to smash forever all its shackles of dependence on imperialism. The Iranian nation will under no circumstances lose this opportunity.

But whether or not the present is the time for cautious diplomacy, one should say that this is the height of chameleon-like behavior and insolence. We ask Vance: If you were not faced by the imam--that is, the voice of 36 million Iranians--and if each and every single Iranian were not linked by an Islamic unity like a fraternal chain, would you also speak of "diplomacy?" Were Iran to lack such an imam, would not the Entebbe Airport incident be repeated in the heart of Tehran?

TABATABA'I SAYS EMBASSY HOSTAGES 'NOT INNOCENT'

LD082037 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Government spokesman Sadeq Tabataba'i, today in an interview with Radio Luxembourg, said that 60 Americans who were taken hostages in the American embassy are not innocent. Tabataba'i added: The documents found in the embassy show that the U.S. Government has (?a) hand in Kordestan's crisis. He added that the hostages are treated well. Tabataba'i stressed that negotiations will start to release the hostages just when the United States sends the deposed shah back to Iran.

AYATOLLAH KHALEKHALI VOICES APPROVAL OF EMBASSY OCCUPATION

LD081501 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 5 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Statement by Ayatollah Khomeini: "Ayatollah Khomeini: I shall go to the American Embassy"]

[Text] I was much shaken by the meeting between Engineer Bazargan and Carter's Security Adviser, Brzezinski, originally a Polish Jew who escaped to the United States and one of the founders of the criminal CIA, the FBI, Mossad, and the Pentagon [as published]--a man who until yesterday was ready to destroy Islam but who today sees himself as the one to solve the problems of the Islamic Republic.

We decisively condemn this meeting and shall not allow Engineer Bazargan to meet with international criminals. This is why we approve of the occupation of the nest of spies at the so-called American Embassy by the Muslim students.

As a token of my approval I shall pay a visit to the American Embassy.

TEXT OF BAZARGAN RESIGNATION STATEMENT

LD081140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] We begin the news with a speech by Mehdi Bazargan. We must again point out that since the recording of the speech is not yet available, the speech is being read verbatim, as delivered to the gathering of mass media representatives and subsequently filed by the PARS NEWS AGENCY. Following is the text of the message [read by announcer]:

My dear sisters and brothers in Tehran and the provinces: About a month has passed since I delivered my last television message. During this time, many people have been wondering why I had not given some thought to my sisters, brothers and the compatriots. They have been wondering why I had not responded to criticisms. It was my belief that my last message would be a farewell message--a message containing a report on what has been done so far, the reasons for my resignation, my expression of gratitude to the nation and my wishes for the future.

I express to God my apology, on my own behalf as well as on behalf of the present and absent colleagues, for our failure. We also beg the nation's pardon for the mistakes, losses and harm caused by us; there is no doubt we have committed some mistakes. From the very beginning, I never said this would not be the case. Moreover, we beg absolution for failing to serve. The request for absolution is coupled with thanking God; thanking God for having responded to my prayers. We are happy that the people did not accuse us of lying and hypocrisy. We are pleased that during the past 9 months we served with honesty.

We had a mission specified in the imam's orders--form the government, organize the country's affairs, hold a referendum on the constitution and the constituent assembly and, finally, the election for the people's assembly--meaning, those the imam had outlined for the government, namely, transition. By this was meant transition from the Satanic regime to an ideal complete Islamic republic.

Meanwhile, we had formulated something in between constituting the final and desirable revolution; this, by creating a post for minister of state for revolution programs. During the period of the revolution, necessary studies were carried out in order to present useful programs for the future government so that, should the future government wish it, it might make use of them. This was our own duty, as we understood this revolutionary action in this way.

As for what the people were expecting, there were a great many things they wanted. What the people wanted was for this revolutionary government to take immediate action to put an end to all the oppression and eliminate all shortcomings. Of course, these expectations could not and cannot be met. Therefore, this led to dissatisfaction; the point is that these expectations could not have been met, for there were no opportunities, nor possibilities; for there were problems, both at home and abroad. There existed contradictions, which indeed still exist. These were the factors which automatically created another obstacle: contradiction between reconstruction and criticism; contradiction between demands, considering the services which the government was to render, such as providing water, electricity, people's requirements, security and the defense of the country. On the other hand, the idea was circulating to the effect that the organizations which were supposed to render the said services were being rejected and weakened. They are still rejecting and weakening these organizations.

They used to say that, as the army was Satanic and imperialistic, it would be dissolved. Then, because the government set-up was deficient, a set-up created by Satanic orders, therefore it is to be rejected and must be done away with. These were the two contradictions used by the one, the other or by both sides.

Mr Bazargan continued: During this period we went forward step by step; we knew of no other source or way to proceed. I am very sorry for this weakness and [word indistinct] of ours, for, after all, we were only human and knew of nothing else. From the very beginning we were facing opposition and interference from enemies. I am not going to raise the question of our friends. As for our enemies, they included the internal extremist leftwing parties or the foreign enemies, to the extent that this government had no chance to conciliate. There were disturbances, there was a multiplicity of decision-making sources, multiplicity of sources calling us to task and the operating factors. We used to say to ourselves: God willing, everything will improve gradually. The day will come when the country will have a clear-cut status, when there will exist one order, one God, one law, one majlis and one axis.

I am very sorry that now, after 9 months, when we are leaving, our hopes have not been realized. Our anxiety stems from the fact that with the present council for the study of the constitution and the changes made in the draft constitution there is a fear that even in the future the country will be faced with polarization, without knowing what to do. There is a fear that numerous factors might influence the government and the authorities, with such poles as administrative poles, social poles, political poles, religious poles and economic poles. We are leaving with this great apprehension that the country, after the ratification of the draft constitution, might again face chaos, with a ruling class dominating it. We do hope that this apprehension will be eliminated.

Commenting on the reason for his resignation, Mr Bazargan said: Recently, it was rumored that the occupation of the U.S. Embassy and subsequent talks had led to this resignation. This is not the case, not at all. The problem is much older than this. Mr Bazargan added: The problem of why the meeting with the U.S. President's security adviser had not been given extensive publicity with bugles and trumpets, or why the meeting had not been reported to the imam or his permission sought, I believe this is a very nonsensical criticism. In this connection, when I spoke to Khomeyni's son, I told him that during the government's term of office perhaps we--myself and my colleagues--had met with more than 200 ministers and ambassadors, without notifying the Revolution Council of any of these meetings; nor had we reported them to [word indistinct] such paper or the imam. Indeed, it was neither routine nor reasonable to do so. The U.S. charge d'affaires told us that when we went to Algeria, Brzezinski would be there as well, that he might try to meet us. This was known to Dr Yazdi, the foreign minister. I asked him to meet the imam the evening before our departure, to find out about our relations with the United States and what they should be, to find out about the imam's views. This is what went on, what I said: But Yazdi did not mention it.

A prime minister who has to seek permission to meet ministers is better off dead. Am I a Hoveyda [former prime minister, executed by the present regime] or is the imam a Mohammad Reza Shah, that we must seek permission whether we can have a sip of water? If it is thought that the prime minister, the foreign minister and the defense minister are untrustworthy, if they fail to recognize what to say when meeting a minister, then they should not be kept in office. As for the imam, he never expected us to behave that way.

One theory has it that our resignation stems from fear of attack, criticism, depression and frustration. This is not so. Anyone can criticize and protest in a democratic and Islamic government, anyone. Then there were others who were under the illusion that the resignation was in order to seek comfort. Because of tiredness brought about as a result of shouldering this intolerable burden or the difficulties of the past 9 months. Not at all. What made my colleagues weary was the friction, the resistance, the opposition and the interference. They did not know what to do. It was not because our duties, or the revolutionary period or the programs had been ended. We still have a long way to go to reach that point. One has to accept the pains involved in passing through difficult periods and ups and downs.

There was but one factor which led to our resignation: the good of the country, making it possible for the revolution, the republic and the country to go forward. For we had reached an impasse. We were facing a wall which was creating an obstacle for us. There was no other road. My resignation was subsequent to the repeated and consistent attempted resignations of my own colleagues.

Having read the text of his resignation, already reported by the mass media, Bazargan said: The speed of victory and action necessitated such things. We have no complaints. Unfortunately, however, others were not facing the same difficulties, nor were they capable of such understanding. Consequently, when we reach a point where we no longer can do our job; when the country needs work, then there remains but one alternative: resignation. Our resignation was not made in protest, nor was it a sign of complaint or a way of doing a favor. We are not doing anyone any favor. However, now that we say we are not doing anyone any favor, we expect others to refrain from criticizing us in the future. Not because if they criticize us we cannot answer them or that we are timid but, as we do not want to see the country's time, the nation's time, the people's time, being wasted with such talks, therefore, we have decided to ignore criticisms.

Bazargan added: We have a message for the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic. We pray to God to give them strength. We wish them success. We present them with whatever experience and information we have acquired during this period on a silver platter. If it so happens that we have had any differences with them, we shall try to speak to them with reason and in a friendly manner to the Revolution Council and the authorities. If it reaches a point when we have to resort to harshness, we shall avoid it.

Bazargan added: As for my wishes, as far as the Council of Experts is concerned, we request from the representatives that they reconsider their final revision of some of the bills, so as to encompass the nation's sovereignty, by which I mean the rule of God and the people, divorced from class rule or monopoly, lest we might face difficulties in the future [reference to the article in the constitution giving Khomeyni authoritarian rule].

As for the civil servants, workers and farmers, to begin with we thank them all. We advise them, whether those cooperating with us, those showing lethargy, discouragement and weakness, whom we wanted to join us in our revolution and completely devote themselves to the people--we advise them to do this in the future. The dear workers and farmers should not think of increasing their wages; rather, all the people must think of serving and sacrificing themselves for the progress of the country and the revolution.

We have a special message for the army and the security forces. I must point out that from the very beginning we were counting on you, we were depending you. Indeed, with your services, your bravery and your sacrifices you proved the imam's saying that the army belongs to the people and the people to the army. I hope you will not become discouraged, and will adhere to the same path and line.

As for the imam, I must say that we have been and will be following your path. This last letter of yours we thank you for. I believe that the imam himself agrees that we were better followers of his line than those who have been and are making such a claim. May I have the temerity to make a recommendation: I hope his sentiments and favor may encompass the whole Iranian nation, rather than special classes. I hope he will consider everyone as God's creatures and his own children.

As for the nation, what we want is the preservation of unity, faith and trust in God. What we want is not to become discouraged, but to remain cohesive and to go forward along the imam's path.

KHOMAYNI INTERVIEWED BY DEUTSCHE WELLE 6 NOV

TA082026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Correspondents of West Germany's radio and television network held a comprehensive interview 2 days ago with Imam Khomeyni in Qom, parts of which have been published by Deutsche Welle.

[Question] Imam, you are endeavoring to establish a society with the values we saw at the beginning of Islam, during the time of the prophet of Islam in Medina, and the Kufeh Society during the time of Hazrat-e Amir [Imam Ali]. Do you think these values in that society can or cannot conform with the new world of the twentieth century, and how?

[Answer] In the name of the Almighty, the merciful, the compassionate. There are two types of values in the world. One is spiritual values, like the value of monotheism and aspects affiliated with divinity such as social justice, the reign of justice, the just behavior of governments with nations, and the expansion of social justice among nations, and the examples of this existed at the beginning of Islam or before Islam, from the time when the prophets were delegated, and are unchangeable. Justice does not mean that it must change, that one time it is correct and another incorrect. Spiritual values are eternal values. They existed whether before the industrialization of countries or after it, and justice has no relation to these matters.

Another type is material matters, which differ according to the period of time. In the past they were different, later they progressed until they reached the present stage, and from now on they will progress further. Spiritual values are the basis of government and are relevant for society and policy. In the beginning of Islam, during two periods the genuine Islamic government was humble two times: once during the period of God's prophet, may God's prayer and peace be upon him, and another time when in Kufeh Ali ibn-Abi Taleb [Imam Ali], may God's peace be upon him, was ruling. In these two instances spiritual values governed. A government of justice was functioning and the ruler did not violate the law one bit. During these two periods the government was the government of law and in all probability in no other period could we see the authority of law as such, a government whose ruler and master of destiny, now being interpreted as a king or president, before the law is the same as the lowest individual that lives there. During the government of the beginning of Islam, this was the meaning.

There is even a story in history about Hazrat-e Amir. At the time when Hazrat-e Amir, may God's peace be upon him, was the ruler of the time, and his reign extended from Hejaz to Egypt and Iran and many places, judges were also appointed by him. In a certain matter there was a claim between Hazrat-e Amir and a Yemenite who was also a citizen of that country. The judge summoned Hazrat-e Amir, while the judge was carrying out the duty on his order, and Hazrat-e Amir came to the judge, and the judge wanted to pay his respect. The imam said in judgment: You must not respect an individual. He and I should be the same. Later, when the judge issued his verdict against Hazrat-e Amir, he accepted it with a smiling face. This is a government where all are humble before the law because the law of Islam is a divine law, and all are humble before the blessed and almighty God, whether the ruler or the ruled, whether the prophet or the imam or the other people.

We now hope that our government will be similar to the government at the beginning of Islam, and it is not true that we have such power that we can implement all matters of the government of Islam immediately, particularly when we are living in a period where at least for 50 some years the substance of this country has changed and when everything has become decadent and un-Islamic. If we want to change all the decayed brains into Islamic and competent brains, a lot of time is necessary. If God wills, this can be achieved, and if he does not will we must take this desire to the grave.

[Question] In Kordestan military operations have slightly intensified. What solution do you see in Kordestan? And how do you view the Kordestan crisis?

[Answer] Kordestan is not an issue between us and our government and between the Kurds. The Kurds or non-Kurds and all sects who live in Iran are all the same before the law. They are the same before the government. There is no difference between Kurd, Turk, Lor and so forth. We have an Islamic government. We say the Islamic government is the same as in the beginning of Islam, where all sects will be the same. We have no dispute whatsoever with the Kurds. The Kurds also have no dispute with us. Those who have created the Kordestan issue are a group nourished and inspired from abroad, most of them from America. Some pamphlets which I have lately received confirm this and it has become obvious that America had a hand in the events of Khorramshahr and Khuzestan and the events of Kordestan. This is an issue which they have brought forward.

We are preoccupied with the aliens, as we have been up to now. There is no problem between us and the Kurds that needs a solution. The issue between us and the Kurds is the same issue that is between us and the Farsis. The Farsis also want to run the affairs of their country themselves and to appoint a delegation so that the affairs of their city flourish and their electricity, asphalt and everything be fixed. This is the same thing that the Kurds, Lers and Turks also want. There is no difference between them. If we were not thinking about the welfare of the Kurds and the wives and children of our compatriots, the Kordestan problem would not be something that needs a solution. Its military solution was being carried out correctly. But even if the military had not interfered, members of the Iranian nation themselves would have gone. Repeatedly they requested permission to go. The tribes and other persons wanted to go there to reform conditions. However, we do not want fratricide to take place. We hope that the mission that went to Kordestan will solve the problem through good understanding and that the Kurdish society itself will put aside subversive individuals so that everything can be dealt with.

[Question] In Europe a new movement can be seen, a religious movement which did not exist before. Generally it has been created by the followers of Catholicism, those who believe in Catholicism. How do you evaluate this movement and what is your opinion with respect to the pope?

[Answer] That religious movement is due to the fact that the people have become disenchanted with material progress and have seen that all this progress which has been achieved are not things that bring peace to mankind. Rather, it has further ruined their life. A number of these industries have been more harmful to mankind than advantageous to mankind and the thing which mankind desires is that which brings peace to his soul, and what brings peace is religion. For this reason, it is possible that they are feeling this in other places. As in our countries they have this feeling that it is only through the aegis of religion that mankind achieves that desired spiritual peace. In material matters this peace does not exist and there are certain movements which are contrary to the peace which mankind desires.

[Question] Your demands are the destruction of Israel. If this leads to the destruction of Israel and the Palestinians become victorious, what will be the fate of the Jews?

[Answer] The score of the Jews is separate from that of the Zionists. If the Muslims triumph over the Zionists they will find themselves in the same position as the deposed shah. However, the Muslims have nothing against the Jews. They are a nation like other nations. Their life will go on and they would not be molested.

[Question] Your Eminence, Imam, relations between Washington and Tehran at present are very critical and in a stage of agitation particularly after the occupation of the American Embassy by the students. In your opinion, what should these relations be? And what at present in view of your personal position?

[Answer] My view is that all these crises are being created by America. The Muslims and our nation, according to their initial opinion, do not differentiate among nations and act justly with one and unjustly with another. However, it is America that does not let this calm be established. That person who betrayed this country for 50 years [passage indistinct].

BAKHTIAR CRITICIZES KHOMEYNI IN INTERVIEW

DW081236 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 9 Nov 79 p 16 DW

[Interview by unidentified reporter with former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar; date and place not given]

[Text] ZEIT: Mr Bakhtiar, what do you think of the political system of Ayatollah Khomeyni?

Bakhtiar: Khomeyni is not a politician but a cruel idol who did not succeed in turning into a politician. In politics as well as in the economy there is no place for improvisations. One must know what one is doing. Personally I envisaged that Khomeyni would fail. Events and the present chaos in Iran have proved me right.

ZEIT: The Iranian people seems to have preferred Khomeyni's draconian solution to your democratic concept. How do you explain that?

Bakhtiar: At that time Khomeyni represented a synthesis of all who were opposed to the shah. Religious and worldly resistance assembled under his flag without realizing the reasons why they were doing so. The Iranian people needed an unknown person who could be elevated to become an idol. But it was not Khomeyni's charisma that revolutionized Iran; it was a revolt and not a revolution.

ZEIT: Do you believe that after the purges the "Revolution Guards" will act with less zeal now?

Bakhtiar: No, these people are hungry for power and they want to see blood. The figure about just a few hundred killed is wrong. More than 7,000 murders have been committed since "the bloody old man" came to power.

ZEIT: You call Khomeyni "bloody." Would you be prepared to organize a plot against him to save the lives of people?

Bakhtiar: I have always considered massacres and assassinations as crimes against humanity. It would be unworthy of me to support such ideas. If I had such ideas I could have carried them out long ago. On the contrary, I delayed Khomeyni's return for some days only to make sure that he could arrive unhurt. Had he been murdered it would have entailed a cruel massacre.

ZEIT: You have said several times that the present government would fall within 6 months. On what do you base this assertion?

Bakhtiar: A people cannot be ruled just by quoting religious dogmas. Khomeyni never will be able to rule a people.

Other religious leaders such as Ayatollahs Taleqani and Shari'atmadari are beginning to turn away from him. Khomeyni will not be able to keep his adversaries away by banning parties and taking over or closing papers. The people who have brought him to power will overthrow him in the near future. That is the fate of all dictators.

ZEIT: Do you anticipate civil war in that event?

Bakhtiar: Khomeyni wanted to rule his own way. Just take a look at the result: a complete catastrophe. The country is vegetating in disorder, the economy is stagnating, unemployment is increasing and at the same time violence and cruelty are growing. I am sorry, but I believe that civil war is inevitable.

ZEIT: Khomeyni has sent the army and the "Revolution Guards" into combat against the Kurds. Do you believe that other minorities--the Baluchis, Turks, Arabs, the Khuzestanis--will rise?

Bakhtiar: This is possible.

ZEIT: Unless a compromise is accomplished soon, will Khomeyni annihilate the Kurds?

Bakhtiar: He is in the process of doing it. This is genocide, which I condemn--genocide committed in the name of the Islamic revolution. But Khomeyni's interpretation of this revolution is distorted and adulterated. Iran actually is not his country. He is one of those Muslims who want to establish a world empire. I think he considers himself the pope of the Muslims.

ZEIT: How would you propose to solve the problems of the country if circumstances allowed you to return to power?

Bakhtiar: The key project would be the establishment of a coalition government which might restore harmony among the people instead of sowing discord. Thereafter, it would be necessary to put the balance of payments back into shape, to find solutions for the agricultural problems and to mitigate the extreme differences between the social classes. I am prepared to cooperate with all who have Iran's future at heart.

ZEIT: What sort of foreign policy would you pursue?

Bakhtiar: I would not like decisions on Iran to be taken in Washington or in Moscow. Meanwhile, Iran also needs external peace. We cannot make believe that we are living in a vacuum.

SOURCES SAY BANI SADR NAMED TO CABINET POSTS

NC081745 Paris AFP in English 1619 GMT 8 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpt] An informed source in Tehran said the Revolution Council now officially ruling Iran will soon be reshuffled to include a majority of laymen, and its composition will be made public for the first time.

A key figure emerging in the new government, well-informed sources said, is Abolhassan Bani Sadr, who is reported to be close to Ayatollah Khomeyni and who could persuade him to reconsider his refusal to talk to the Americans.

Mr. Bani Sadr was named by the Revolution Council today as Iran's new foreign minister, also holding the oil and budget and planning portfolios, the sources said.

AFP REPORTS IRAQI TROOP MOVES NEAR BORDER

NC080918 Paris AFP in English 0913 GMT 8 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Nov 8 (AFP)--Rocket fire from over the Iraqi border destroyed a hospital in the town of Khosrowabad in southern Iran, the newspaper BAMDAD reported today. The paper said that several rockets had been fired at the town south of Abadan in Khuzestan, and Iraqi troop movements had been reported close to the border. Also in Khuzestan an explosion caused a fire in an oil pipeline near Shush, north of the provincial capital of Ahvaz, BAMDAD added.

STREET DEMONSTRATION FOLLOWS SHOOTING IN SANANDAJ

LD081842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt]. According to a report by our correspondent, at about 2000 last night, an unidentified group opened fire on an Ahu automobile with nine passengers in it at 22 Bahman street in Sanandaj. As a result, two passengers in the Ahu automobile were killed and one passenger was injured, but his condition is satisfactory.

Following this incident, nearly 15,000 Sanandaj people held marches this morning in the streets and shouted slogans, accusing the Corps of the Revolution Guards of Sanandaj of participating in this incident. These demonstrations continued in a sporadic manner this afternoon, too.

A spokesman of the Corps of the Revolution Guards of Sanandaj, in an interview with our correspondent, strongly rejected the accusation regarding the participation of the corps in this incident. He said: The automobile which was attacked last night is of the type and color which are used by the Corps of the Revolution Guards of Sanandaj, and we reached the conclusion that counterrevolutionary individuals opened fire on the automobile thinking that the passengers belonged to the guards corps.

He added: Last night, about 10 minutes after the shooting, when members of the guards corps arrived on the scene, the attackers fled.

SIEGE OF GUARDS POST REPORTED IN OSHNOVIYEH

LD081840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] While the special delegation is busy holding discussions with our Kurdish brothers in a corner of our dear country, Kordestan, and is making steady progress toward solving the problems and shortages of the region with complete sincerity and hope, a group of Feda'i-ye Khalq guerrillas and a number of non-Kurdish leftist elements in Kordestan have attacked the town of Oshnoviyeh and surrounded the gendarmerie post there.

They are shooting at our brave gendarme brothers and a number of our gendarme brothers have been injured and transported from the scene by helicopters. It is noteworthy that up to now these counterrevolutionary elements have demanded the nonintervention and removal of guards corps from the towns of the region. Although these brave fighters do not have anything to do with this matter, the guerrillas have involved the gendarmerie and are demanding their removal from towns of the region. It is quite obvious what they will demand tomorrow.

FIRE IN OIL PIPELINE; MINISTER ADVOCATES CAUTION

LD081158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to the central news bureau, at 2200 last night there was an explosion in the Andimeshk-Abadan oil pipeline which resulted in fires in crude oil pipelines along this route. NICC experts are busy extinguishing the fire and repairing the pipeline. It is expected that it will become operational again within the next 48 hours.

Mr Mo'infar, the oil minister, said in this regard that this is not the first time that a group of counterrevolutionaries, knowing full well that such things would be corrected in the shortest possible time by experts and staff concerned, and that, in general, they would have no effect upon the operations of the N. C., have resorted to perpetrating such acts to cause distress in the public mind and among the compatriots. In the present critical conditions only the solidarity of the nation and refraining from taking any rash measures--something that this group wants to see--are the best ways of countering these antinational activities.

KHOMEYNI INSTRUCTS MADANI TO RETURN TO KHUZESTAN

LD090200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0030 GMT 9 November 1979 LD

[Text] Commodore Madani, governor general of Khuzestan and the commander of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was received this evening by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, who met and conferred with him. In this meeting Imam Khomeyni told Commodore Madani to return to Khuzestan as soon as possible.

BOMB IN ABADAN REPORTEDLY INJURES FOUR 7 NOV

LD081256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to the central news bureau, a bomb exploded in Abadan in Shahr-dari street last night, which resulted in four people being injured and several shops in the vicinity of the incident being damaged. The Abadan police chief said in a telephone conversation with our correspondent this morning that the destructive power of the bomb was not great.

DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN SARDASHT 8 NOVEMBER

LD081919 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Mr Dariush Foruhar, together with two representatives from Mahabad and Sardasht, went to areas around Sardasht today in an effort to hold some discussions and prepare the ground for serious talks on Saturday in Sardasht with religious and national figures.

Engineer Sabbaghian and Engineer Sahhabi met and had talks in Sardasht with the special guards corps in this town. Mr (Qasemian), Friday's prayer leader elected by the people of the town of Sardasht, the tribal judge of this town and a highschool teacher invited the special delegation to talk to the people in the congregational mosque in Sardasht. At this gathering, the Friday prayer leader, addressing the ministerial delegation, said: We are not separatists or communists. We have rights within the framework of Islam and we demand them. We hope that our demands will be granted with goodwill and will be acted on. We expect this delegation that comes from the imam and is sincere and far-sighted to act with diplomacy toward solving this problem. The desired results will not materialize if any weapon other than wisdom is used.

Engineer Sahhabi said in reply: Dear Kurdish brothers, every bullet fired in this region hits our body and eventually our national and Islamic existence will be weakened. We are here with complete awareness of all your pains and will solve the problem by discussing it with your notables and representatives. He added: The oldest tribes of Iran have always been guardians of the borders and the country of Iran. What is this discord for? We should end this armed situation so that we can continue our discussions with your representatives in a peaceful atmosphere. I think that preparations for it have been completed.

Engineer Sahhabi said: When we went to meet the imam at the start of our mission, the imam said: I do not want even one drop of Kurdish blood to be shed; we are responsible for the next generation of guards. I assure you that from this date onward military and civilian employees of the government will not undertake an offensive act. In turn, you should assure us that no offensive steps will be taken by you. We should try not to fire the first shot because if the first shot is fired we can not expect the opposition to sit quiet.

This speech was applauded by the people of Sardasht. Our correspondent adds that generally the discussions in Baneh and Sardasht were met with unprecedented public enthusiasm.

Also, Engineer Sabaghian, in a contact with the Governorate General of Urumiyeh issued orders regarding the immediate dispatch of water, electricity and telephone crews to Sardasht in order to carry out general repairs. He also ordered a large quantity of food to be sent to Sardasht and distributed there. This afternoon, the delegation returned to Mahabad to continue with the discussions there. It is to return to Sardasht on Saturday to continue its talks with national and religious figures.

BANK OF IRAN CHAIRMAN RESIGNS 8 NOVEMBER

ID081816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Mr Mohammad 'Ali Mowlavi, chairman of the Central Bank of Iran, resigned from his post today. In a contact with the central news bureau, he gave the reason for his resignation as illness. Mr Mohammad 'Ali Mowlavi has been bedridden at his home since 6 November.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS MINISTER ON ACTIVITIES OF MINISTRY

ID090026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The minister of economic affairs and finance has announced: Total revenues from oil sales for the first 7 months of the current [Iranian] year amounted to 620 billion rials.

He said that 102 billion rials printed during the previous regime has been taken out of circulation. He said that from September 1978 to the downfall of the deposed shah 512 billion rials were printed.

The minister, describing in an interview the economic situation of the country and the activities of the ministry over the past 7 months, said: During the revolution, due to strikes and slowdowns, all the [previous] government's revenues, including oil revenues, taxes and other revenues were halted. The new government was able to obtain new revenues by utilizing financial and tax policies and encouraging people and companies to pay suspended taxes.

He then said: In the first 7 months of this year, the government has received 252 billion rials in taxes: The figure for this was forecast at 211 billion in the budget. The total revenues for the first 7 months of this year amounted to 1.045 trillion rials. The country's total expenditure was 944 billion rials.

The minister of economic affairs and finance then said: The government was able to compensate the budget deficit without printing credit and treasury bonds in spite of the heavy expenditure commitments. He added: As regards foreign payments for the 7 months, the government has repaid \$377 million of the capital and interest on the loans received, and has received \$1.281 billion of capital and interest as regards receivables from abroad.

The minister of economic affairs and finance then referred to the number of banknotes in circulation and said: From September 1978 to the downfall of the deposed shah, 512 billion rials were printed and the volume of banknotes in circulation reached 912 billion rials. After the downfall of the previous regime, despite the heavy commitments of the government and the enemies of the revolution expecting the printing of more banknotes, the government was able to take out of circulation 102 billion rials. As regards customs receivables, in spite of the fact that strikes resulted in the stoppage of work, we were able to earn more than 50 billion rials by creating customs and storage facilities in the first 6 months of the current year.

Ardalan then referred to oil revenues, saying: Oil revenues amounted to 620 billion rials. The figure forecast in the budget was 868 billion rials. This is fortunate, as less oil has been extracted for selling.

The minister of economic affairs and finance then commented on the revenues from taxes, saying: In the first 7 months of the current year, this ministry was able to collect 101 billion rials from government firms and 19 billion rials from the private sector. Moreover, the duties collected from [word indistinct] passports, income tax and [passage indistinct].

The corresponding figure was forecast at 130 billion rials in the budget.

The international deputy minister of economic affairs and finance [title as heard] then referred to the recent talks with the Common Market, saying: An Iranian delegation went to Brussels for talks with members of the Common Market about the development of commercial relations and trade in August and after friendly discussions it was arranged that a group of Common Market experts would come to Iran. This group came to Iran about 2 weeks ago and after talks with the Iranian economic delegation returned to Brussels. It will announce its views later. The Tehran talks revolved around obtaining agreements on preferential tariffs and also the establishment of facilities for selling Iranian carpets.

A delegation was also dispatched from Iran to the countries south of the Persian Gulf for the [word indistinct] of trade with those countries. The delegation went with the aim of expanding Iran's exports.

The minister of economic affairs and finance said: "A committee was formed to pursue activities [passage indistinct] and to appraise the existing problems concerning the export of goods to that part of the Persian Gulf by the private sector. In this committee, it was decided that a number of businessmen should be proposed by the Iranian chamber of commerce to help the development of commercial relations with the Persian Gulf states.

He said: Following these plans, a delegation will come to Iran from Turkey next week and [passage indistinct] of the two countries will engage in talks.

The minister of economic affairs and finance said: The problems that will be discussed during these talks will include the Turkish transit route, problems concerning joint investments in animal husbandry, glassmaking and (?textiles).

Then, the internal deputy minister of economic affairs and finance [title as heard] referred to the commitments of the previous regime, saying: A credit of (?\$7.877) billion was allocated for foreign countries, of which \$7 billion was disbursed. The ministry was able to collect \$348 and \$137 million for capital and investment respectively. Also, a company that was established with Iranian capital in Luxembourg was liquidated and another, in the United States, is in the process of liquidation. Also the previous governments had undertaken to pay \$548 million to foreign countries in the form of aid; but with the establishment of the revolutionary government, such aid has been discontinued. Only \$195 million was paid out by the previous regime and, as stated before, all aid barring the OPEC fund commitment has been discontinued.

The internal deputy minister of economic affairs and finance said: The repayment of the loans that government firms had received from abroad was the government's responsibility and \$230 million was repaid in the first 6 months of the current year.

'Ali Ardalan, minister of economic affairs and finance, referred to the issue of the banks, saying: Certain classifications have been made concerning the banks' merger scheme, but these have not yet been implemented. He stressed that the government should not be hasty in this matter; the banks should continue their activities until they are merged.

He said: The employment situation in the banks will be clarified in a regulation manual. The minister of economic affairs and finance said: Regarding investment by foreigners in Iran, attempts are being made to categorize them, to see which companies we can get rid of; [word indistinct] we will free the mines in the first place. Then we will study the food industry.

AFGHANISTAN

AFP CITES 'INSURGENT SOURCE' ON FIGHTING

HK081244 Hong Kong AFP in English 1729 GMT 7 Nov 79 HK

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 7 (AFP)--Between 1,000 and 1,200 civilians and mojahedin Muslim guerrillas have been killed during the past 3 weeks in a punitive offensive by government forces against the Paktia region of southeast Afghanistan, an insurgent source said here today.

The insurgents in the same period killed around 400 government troops, the source said.

The source confirmed that government forces had succeeded in retaking the area around the provincial capital of Gardez, 120 km (72 miles) from Kabul, under siege by the insurgents for the past few months.

Farther east: Mojahedin forces have also withdrawn from most of the positions they held in the mountain tribal area around Alekhill near the Pakistan frontier where government troops reportedly laid waste many villages, the source said.

The government offensive was reportedly spearheaded by 200 tanks and armoured vehicles, backed up by Soviet-made warplanes and assault helicopters. More than 30,000 people of the local Mangal and Jaji tribes fled to safety across the frontier to Pakistan, the reports said.

An official Pakistani source confirmed substantial Afghan refugee arrivals across the frontier from the Paktia area, adding to the 206,000 previous arrivals since the middle of last month.

Rebels Dealt 'Major Blow'

HK081634 Hong Kong AFP in English 1552 GMT 8 Nov 79 HK

[By Jean-Francois le Mounier]

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 8 (AFP)--The Soviet-backed government of President Hafizollah Amin has inflicted a major psychological blow on Muslim rebels in a campaign launched in the eastern province of Paktia last month, observers here said. The victory aided by 200 tanks, armoured vehicles and major air support cost the insurgents 1,200 sympathisers and fighters and most of their positions in the province, rebel sources admitted. But government forces were not able to hold the positions for more than 3 weeks and the tanks withdrew towards Kabul 200 kilometres (120 miles) to the northeast early this month, rebels who have been fighting the Kabul government since a coup in April 1978 said. Muslim Mojahedin forces who sought refuge in Pakistan said they would rejoin the fight and reoccupy the territory, which appears to have been razed and vacated by the withdrawing forces. About 30,000 men, women and children from the Jaji and Mangal tribes, known for their opposition to the revolution, crossed the frontier into Pakistan on October 14 at the beginning of the offensive, sources said. But others put the figures as high as 50,000 to add to the 20,000 refugees who have already crossed into Pakistan since the start of the rebellion.

"The rebel situation in Paktia today is bad," a rebel leader admitted. "Refugees have no shelter, tents or food. The guerrillas have retreated for lack of ammunition, and with the approach of winter the situation could become catastrophic, despite aid from the United Nations high commissioner for refugees," he added.

The government thrust, the largest since the start of the rebellion, hit the Mojahedin where they thought they were strongest, in Paktia province, which has traditionally been the most turbulent in Afghanistan.

It is a mountainous region far from central government control. The nearby Pakistan border can be easily crossed and its tribal zones provide the rebels with bases and refuges.

The Mojahedin, who were armed with outdated rifles, and without transport or communications, were unable to resist the modern weapons, President Amin said he would use if they continued their opposition to the government.

Soviet built ~~MI-24~~ assault helicopters appear to have played a major role in the government's victory.

Six weeks after the bloody palace revolution President Amin appears to have proved he could hit hard at the rebels in their sanctuaries, and that his troops were loyal, observers here said.

The latest victory will also reassure his Soviet allies, who have been concerned recently at mutinies, settlements of account, and general insecurity in Afghanistan since the revolution.

The victory in Paktia showed once again the lack of organisation and even division within the rebel movement. The different groups fighting the government are now openly accusing each other of not resisting the government offensive strongly enough.

AMIN APPROVES APPOINTMENT OF NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD082030 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, recently has agreed to the appointment of His Excellency Fikryat Akhmedzhanovich Tabeyev as USSR ambassador to Kabul.

WALI ADDRESSES OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD072244 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Following the resolution adopted by the Political Bureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee under the leadership of Comrade Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was celebrated in grand ceremonies throughout our beloved country today.

In order to celebrate this revolutionary occasion of the people of the vast country of the Soviets, a grand meeting was held at 1000 today on behalf of the Kabul city PDPA committee and the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Association in Kabul's Nandari hall, and in accordance with the order of the PDPA Central Committee Political Bureau Comrade Dr Shah Wali, member of the political bureau, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, made a thoroughgoing revolutionary speech.

This grand meeting was attended by the members of the PDPA Political Bureau and Central Committee, members of the Revolutionary Council and of the Council of Ministers, some deputy ministers, high-ranking military and civil officials, secretaries of the party wards, members of the Khalqi women's organizations, and of the youth organization, the Soviet ambassador and members of the Soviet Embassy, ambassadors and charges d'affaires of the socialist countries resident in Kabul.

Today the central and provincial newspapers, as well as the radio and television of the people of Afghanistan, carried special features and celebrated this great festival of our neighboring and friendly country, the Soviet Union.

According to reports by BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY correspondents from the provinces, on the occasion of the celebration of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, grand meetings were held today on behalf of the provincial party committees and party organizations in provincial centers, districts and subdistricts in the country. At these meetings, secretaries of the provincial committees and governors, district governors, local officials and intellectuals gave long speeches on the goodneighborly and fraternal relations between the masses of Afghanistan and the USSR.

Attends Soviet Embassy Reception

LD072245 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Dr Shah Wali, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and his respected wife, this evening took part in a reception which was given by the Soviet Embassy in Kabul on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

This grand reception, which was held by His Excellency Puzanov, the USSR ambassador in Kabul, and his wife, was also attended by a number of members of the PDPA Political Bureau and Central Committee, some members of the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers, high-ranking military and civil officials, chairman and members of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Association, and ambassadors of the friendly countries in Kabul and their wives.

Meetings Mark October Revolution

LD082310 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was today also celebrated in grand functions held by the party organizations, departments of working and cultural institutions in the country. At the beginning of the functions the internationale and the national anthems of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union were played, and speeches delivered about the Great October Revolution the biggest event in history of the freedom-loving human struggle and historical turning-point of the human society.

In today's grand meeting held by the preliminary party organization in the Ministry of Public Works, Engineer Saleh Mohammad Piroz, member of the central committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and deputy minister of public works, delivered a detailed speech relating to the Great Socialist October Revolution and shed light on the friendly relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

He said that the Great Socialist October Revolution paved the way for the elimination of imperialism.

Similarly, the preliminary party organization of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, in cooperation with the 12th party ward, held a grand meeting today on this occasion. In this function Eng Pir Mohammad Ziray, deputy minister of higher and vocational education, in a speech said the Great October Revolution, as the result of the Bolshevik Party struggle, reached its success in 1917 and together with it the edifice of imperialism was shaken. This workers' revolution paved the way for the transfer of a capitalist society to a socialist society. Similarly in this meeting the chief of planning department and other officials of the ministry spoke about the October Revolution. A BAKHTAR correspondent adds that in continuation to the celebrations on the occasion of the Great Socialist October Revolution the Afghan fertilizer company, the faculty of letters and humanities of Kabul University, as well as the preliminary party organization of the kindergarten staff members held grand meetings on this occasion.

NUMBER OF COMPATRIOTS RETURN TO HOMES 8 NOVEMBER

LD082029 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A number of our noble and honorable compatriots who had left their homes due to the treacherous provocations and false propaganda of the enemies of the Sawr Revolution and the enemies of our sacred soil, in view of the total amnesty granted by the brave commander of the Sawr Revolution, Hafizollah Amin, today returned to their homes in Shindand district of Herat Province. To show their happiness they sounded slogans and performed dances. They were welcomed by the district officer, members of party organizations and committees for the defense of the revolution and a large number of the noble people of the area.

KABUL ON KURDS 'BRAVE ARMED ATTACKS' IN IRAN

LD082254 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Kurdish freedom fighters have declared that they will under no circumstances abstain from fighting the Khomeyni government unless the right for self-determination and independence of the Kurdish people is returned to them. Similarly the Kurdish fighters are looking with hatred to the attitude to Khomeyni and his supporters toward the people of Iran and are continuing their brave armed attacks against Khomeyni's supporters.

HEALTH, COMMUNICATIONS MINISTERS LEAVE FOR BULGARIA

LD082109 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The minister of public health, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, and the minister of communications, Engineer Zarif, in accordance with an invitation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, left today for a friendly visit to Sofia.

At Kabul International Airport some members of the Council of Ministers, high-ranking officials of the Ministries of Health and Communications, the chief of protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the ambassadors of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in Kabul were present for the sendoff.

INDIA

CARTER'S EFFIGY BURNED BY IRANIAN STUDENTS IN DELHI

BK081607 Hong Kong AFP in English 1512 GMT 8 Nov 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 8 (AFP)--Iranian students burned an effigy of President Carter before the American Embassy here today. The burning of the effigy marked the end of a 24-hour sit-in staged by the demonstrators outside the embassy on Monday in protest against the shah of Iran being allowed to undergo medical treatment in the U.S. The students, numbering about 250, were demanding extradition of the shah to Iran. Tight police security was arranged at the embassy premises as a precaution. There were no other untoward incidents. The students dispersed after burning the effigy but threatened to renew the protest unless their demands were met. No arrests were made.

ISI REPORTS LEADERS' MESSAGES TO BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN

BK081028 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Nov 79 BK

[Excerpt] The president and prime minister on 7 November greeted the Soviet leadership and people on the anniversary of the Great October Revolution and hoped that Indo-Soviet relations could grow on the mutuality of trust and understanding built up over the years, reports PTI. In separate messages to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin, President Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Charan Singh conveyed, on behalf of the government and people of India and on their behalf, warm felicitations on the 62d anniversary of the October revolution. In his message Reddy recalled the wide range of activities in which the two countries were cooperating to the benefit of their "own peoples and of world peace and progress" and expressed confidence that "this close and warm relationship would gain in strength in the coming years." In his message to the Soviet prime minister, Charan Singh recalled their personal contacts "in the many fields in which we cooperate" and expressed confidence that these "will further strengthen our close and friendly relationship."

BHUTAN KING: NO NEED TO CHANGE 1949 TREATY

BK081320 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Nov 79 BK

[Text] King Jigme Singhye Wangchuk of Bhutan has said that there is no need at present for a change in the India-Bhutanese treaty of 1949 for its final decisions on vital questions rest with Bhutan itself. He said in Thimpu that what is done in practice is more important than what is written on paper. Under the 1949 treaty Bhutan's foreign relations are bound by Indian guidance.

PAKISTAN

HAQ GREETES SOVIET LEADERS ON USSR REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

BK080348 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has sent a message of greetings and felicitations to the president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mr Brezhnev, extending good wishes on the 62d anniversary today of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The president said Pakistan greatly values the ties of friendship and cooperation that exist between the Soviet Union and Pakistan. Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said he is sure that the mutually beneficial relationship between the two countries sustained as it is by the principles of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness will be further strengthened and consolidated in the years ahead. The president hoped the Soviet Union will continue to make progress and the people of Pakistan wish the people of the Soviet Union all success in their endeavors.

The president was the chief guest at a reception in Islamabad tonight hosted by the Soviet ambassador to celebrate the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The reception was attended among others by some of the federal ministers, senior army and civil officers and heads of the diplomatic corps.

LEGAL PETITIONS CHALLENGE HAQ'S DECREES

BK071700 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Nov 79 BK

[Text] A constitutional petition was filed in the Baluchistan High Court challenging the order which declared the Tehrik-i-Istiqal as null and void and postponing the general elections.

A similar petition was filed in the Peshawar High Court today on behalf of Mr Asghar Khan challenging his detention.

SRI LANKA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ZIA'S VISIT

BK071721 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Bangladesh and Sri Lanka have emphasized the importance of strengthening the existing goodneighborly relations and cooperation for mutual benefit for promoting lasting peace in the South Asian region. This was stated in a joint communique issued at the end of President Zia's visit to Sri Lanka today.

The communique says: The two presidents noted with satisfaction the development of bilateral relations between the two countries in all fields. They emphasized their mutual desire for widening and deepening the areas and scope of cooperation in economic, trade, culture, technical, communications and other fields between the two countries. It further says: Both the leaders laid particular stress on the need for increasing and diversifying trade between the two countries. Toward this objective a shipping services agreement and an economic and technical cooperation agreement were signed during the visit.

The joint communique says: It was agreed that the two foreign ministers would meet periodically to explore, promote and review bilateral relations in all fields between the two countries.

The two leaders, while reviewing the global situation, stressed the need for all countries to increase their efforts for promoting and strengthening international peace and security based on principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and peaceful settlement of all disputes. They also expressed their firm resolve to develop friendly bilateral relations with all countries of the world on those principles.

The communique says: The two presidents stressed the need for strict adherence to the basic principles and objectives of the nonaligned movement as a vital instrument of peace and progress of the world.

They reaffirmed the importance of unity, solidarity and cooperation among the member countries of the nonaligned movement.

The Sri Lankan president highly lauded the role played by Bangladesh in promoting the cause of true nonalignment. The Bangladesh president also appreciated the (?true) adherence of Sri Lanka to the principles of the movement. It says the two leaders reaffirmed their support to the call for declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. They also reaffirmed their commitment to work for the success of the conference on the Indian Ocean to be held in 1981.

Expressing their concern over the situation in Southeast Asia, President Zia and President Jayewardene stressed the need for withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea with a view to restoring peace in the region. They expressed their support to the UN efforts to find out a peaceful solution of the present conflict in the region.

About the situation in the Middle East, the two countries reaffirmed their conviction that no just and lasting peace in the region can be achieved without complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab territories and restoration of the legitimate as well as inalienable rights of the Palestinians.

The communique also says: The two presidents had viewed with concern the deepening crisis in South Africa and (?extended) their support to the heroic struggle of the African people for attaining complete independence.

On the present international economic problems, the two leaders expressed their full support for the establishment of a new international economic order based on equity and justice. They also stressed the need for laying special emphasis on the solution of the problems experienced by the least developed and more seriously affected countries.

President Zia invited President Jayewardene to visit Bangladesh, which has been accepted.